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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXV NO. 204 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

No 'Pubs' & Booths On Pay Days

Bombay Govt. Plans To Enforce Prohibition

GILDER ENUNCIATES EXCISE POLICY

Loss Of Revenue Will Not Stop Drive Against Drink Evil

POONA, August 27.

"The policy of Government is prohibition—prohibition of the use, import, sale or possession of alcohol, including foreign liquor, country liquor and toddy, of opium and of drugs," declared Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Excise and Public Health, on Friday on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Assembly enunciating the Bombay Government's Excise policy.

IN SELECTED AREAS

Dr. Gilder stated the Government would soon be introducing prohibition as an experiment in three selected areas of Gujerat, Maharashtra and Karnatak. They were also considering the question of selecting an urban industrial area for prohibition. The loss of revenue this year would be Rs. 2 lakhs and next year it would be Rs. 30 lakhs.

"The essential principles on which we are guiding ourselves are that no consideration of loss of revenue should stand in the way," he added. "We have the ambition that we shall be able to carry out this policy within the next three years."

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA: August 27.

The Excise policy of the Government of Bombay was taken up for discussion by the Bombay Legislative Assembly when the House reassembled to-day with Speaker Mavalanker in the chair.

LATE THAKORE SAHEB OF KERWADA

At the outset the Speaker referred to the sad and sudden demise due to heart failure of the Thakore Saheb of Kerwada. The Speaker said that the Thakore Saheb was a member of the old Council and his public services were well-known. The loss was as great as it was sudden and on behalf of the House he would convey condolence to the heirs of the Thakore Saheb.

Premier B. G. Kher and Khan Bahadur Abdul Latiff Hazrat Khan leader of the Opposition, associated themselves with the sentiments expressed.

The members stood for a few seconds in memory of the deceased.

SATURDAY SITTINGS

Premier Kher informed the House that after consultation with the leaders of the parties he had come to the conclusion that the House should sit between 10-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays as a compromise between different views.

OBJECTIONABLE REMARKS

The Speaker announced that the House would sit during that hour not only to-morrow, but on all Saturdays.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Excise and Health, made a demand for a grant of Rs. 32,36,000 for his Department.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar moved that the item of Rs. 18,000 and odd for creations of additional posts in Ahmedabad Division should be omitted from the grant. He referred to the sentence that the "mill population is of a mixed and turbulent type, from the criminal point of view". In the remarks given under the demand for grant and said that it was an objectionable remark and he least expected it from the Congress Ministry. He said that the working class was not criminal and if anybody was criminal, it was the higher classes. He challenged the Minister to come to Parel and make that statement. If the Congress stood for prohibition, then why should they spend for additional staff? It only showed that they were not pursuing the policy of effective retrenchment. He considered that workers drank more because of cuts in wages which had recently taken place in Ahmedabad.

ARE THEY MINIMUM WAGES?

Dr. J. A. Collaco wanted to know what would be the condition when Prohibition was introduced when illicit distillation and smuggling was going on in Ahmedabad Division where there were hundreds of licensed shops. He also wanted to know whether Rs. 17 and Rs. 16 that had been provided as salaries for peons in Ahmedabad Division was considered as living wages by the Congress Ministry.

Premier Kher referring to the question of salaries that had been referred to said that Government had no time to consider the question. The Ministry was aware that some salaries were too low and some were too high and Government would take into consideration all those inequalities very soon.

Mr. Bhagat said that Indians had fallen due to the habit of drink. He suggested that Government should immediately issue a firman and stop sale of liquor.

Mr. Mahomedali Allabux remarked that the grant for Ahmedabad Division had been brought forward by the Minister as a result of the policy that was laid down by the then Government in 1932. He was surprised that Congress Government should pursue the old policy laid down by Government which did not very much care for prohibition.

CUT MOTION WITHDRAWN.

A member speaking in Marathi said that drinking was essential to workers who in many cases could not digest their food if they did not drink after their day's toil.

Dr Gilder replying to the debate said that he was in agreement with the mover of the cut motion that the language used should not have been there. These demands were there and the Minister had no time to go through all details. The item had been included in the six months' budget approved by His Excellency and the present

(Continued on page 8, col. 1).

U. S. RAILWAY DEADLOCK

Threat Of General Strike To Obtain 20 P. C. Increase In Wages

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.

A committee representing five operating railway unions has authorised a strike beginning from September 6.

The object of the strike declaration is to support the demand for a general 20 per cent wage increase.—Reuter's Special.

Frontier Govt.'s Loan

ABBOTTABAD, August 27.

With the consent of the Governor-General-in-Council the Frontier Government are floating a loan of Rs. 60,00,000.

ISSUE PRICE

The issue price is 99 per cent. and the loan is repayable at par on 31st August 1952. Subscriptions will be received on 31st August only.

OBJECT OF LOAN

The object of the loan is to repay the existing loan to the Central Government and to meet the expenditure on the Malakand Hydro-Electric Scheme and certain capital civil works.—A.P.

TRI-COLOUR ON CUTTACK D. L. B.

National Holidays For Schools

CUTTACK, Aug. 27.

The Cuttack District Board passed a resolution unanimously to-day to hoist the Tri-colour National Flag on its building.

The Sadar Local Board have resolved to close all schools under their control on the death anniversaries of Messrs. Gopabandhu Das and Madhu Sudan Das and on the birth days of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.—United Press.

Reported Surrender Of Govt. Troops

PARIS, Aug. 27.

At certain points only a distance of eight miles separates the Navarran and Castilian brigades from the Asturias Province, according to a message from Santander. Efforts are proceeding to mop up the interior around Santander, where all the Government units, mostly Basques, are roaming in the country leaderless and are surrendering "en masse."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

UNIONIST'S SECRETARY'S TRIBUTE TO KHER

POONA, Aug. 27.

Nawab Ahmed Yar Khan Daulatana, Chief Secretary, Punjab Unionist Party, who is on a short visit here was an interested spectator from the Speaker's Gallery at to-day's session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Interviewed he said he was happy to be present and hear the debate on the question of prohibition and had been struck by the tone of debate.

Earlier he met the Hon. Mr. Kher, the Premier, the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Council. Mr. Kher, he described, as a charming person and said he had been much impressed by what he saw.—A.P.

Rioters Clash With Police

INDIAN HUTS BURNT

Mauritius Planters Demand Stronger Measures

PORT LOUIS, August 27.

Recrudescence of rioting has resulted in several rioters being killed and wounded in clashes with the police.

INDIAN HUTS BURNT

Rioters are moving in the southern districts setting fire to cane-fields and Indian huts. Workers in sugar factories are frightened into abandoning work.

DEMAND FOR STRONG HAND

Planters' meeting has unanimously requested the Government to take immediate and stronger measures.

Great anxiety generally prevails.—Reuter.

(It was reported on August 16, that strike of casual labourers in four sugar estates in one area in Mauritius led to a clash in one of the estates between the estate staff and the strikers in which four men were killed and three seriously wounded. On August 18, however, the strikers were reported to have returned to work on three of the four estates while there was cessation of work in two other estates in the same area. There were no further serious disorders and a Commission was reported to have been appointed to inquire into the unrest and make recommendations.)

NO HUNGER-STRIKER DEAD IN ANDAMANS

Bengal Govt. Communique

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The following Communique has been issued by the Government of Bengal:—

"The Government of Bengal have been officially informed that there is no truth in the rumour that any hunger-striker or other Bengal prisoner died in the Andamans, since the commencement of the hunger-strike."—A. P.

INDO-BURMA MILITARY AGREEMENT

Adjournment Motion Will Come Up On Monday

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

Mr. Avinashilingam has given notice of an adjournment motion regarding the agreement of Government of India with Burma to give military aid in all emergencies without any compensation and contribution from Burma towards India's military expenditure.

The motion will come up on Monday.

Ernest Whitcombe Wins "News Chronicle" Tournament

BRIGHTON Aug. 27.

The Ryder Cup player Ernest Whitcombe of Meyrick Park with rounds 67, 65, 72, 64 won the "News Chronicle" Thousand Pounds Tournament with an aggregate of 268, which is the lowest ever returned in first class tournament in Britain. Sam King of Knole Park, with rounds of 63, 71, 67, 69 second. Edward Whitcombe of Meyrick Park with 68 65, 67 73 was third.—Reuter.

HAMILTON BEAT HIBERNIAN

LONDON, Aug. 27.

In Scottish League (First Division) Hamilton beat Hibernian by four goals to nil.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCE COST

Over 11 Million Provision In New Year's Budget

(SPECIAL CABLE).

CANBERRA, Aug. 27.

The Budget introduced in the Parliament to-day totals £85,190,000 estimates with a surplus of £30,000. There is no reduction in taxation and old age pensions have been increased to a shilling a week.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

Defence expenditure aggregates to £11,500,000, whereof navy accounts for £3,616,000 army for £3,264,000 and air force for £2,672,000.

U. S. WARNS CHINA AND JAPAN

Beware Of Damage To States' Interests In Far East

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

Mr. Cordell Hull announced that the United States Government have notified China and Japan, that they will demand respect for all United States Government's rights and interests in the Far East.

Mr. Hull added that the Chinese and Japanese Governments have been requested to observe these rights to the extent that they will be responsible for damages to the United States property or citizens as a result of hostile operations.

NO WITHDRAWAL FROM ORIENT

But "Munroe Doctrine" In Far East

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

Mr. Hull's notes to China and Japan are interpreted in informed circles as meaning that the United States Government have no intention of withdrawing from the Orient. It is not believed that the United States' long range international peace policy will undergo any change as a result of the crisis. It is felt that by maintaining its position in the Far East, the United States will be in a better position to continue its advocacy of non-intervention in the affairs of other nations.—Reuter.

Japan Wants New Approach To Enquiry

SHANGHHAI. Aug 26.

Japanese Naval authorities announce that a new approach to investigation of the Hugessen incident is necessary because they were first given to understand that the attack on the Ambassador took place fifty miles south of Shanghai and were later informed that it occurred at this distance west of Shanghai.—Reuter.

INCREASE IN WAR RISK RATES

LONDON Aug. 27.

The war risk rates in Mediterranean waters have been realtered. Passenger liners will now have to pay seven and six pence per cent. being half crown in advance. Chartered steamers are excluded from this.

FOR EASTERN SHIPPING.

The new war risks rates apply to regular liners through the Straits of Gibraltar or entering the waters west of 12 degrees east Longitude. Rates for other steamers are ten shillings and for tankers twenty. Additional premiums for vessels to and from or calling at Hongkong half a crown per cent, China ports south of Shanghai, ten shillings Shanghai three shillings and Japan half a crown per cent.—Reuter.

(SEE PAGE 7)

No Need To Import Foreign Experts

GOVT. MEMBER UPSETS WEDGWOOD PLAN

Sir Sultan Ahmed Denounces Racial Recommendations

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, August 27.

The debate on the Wedgwood Report in the Assembly to-day which began with dark forebodings and fierce denunciations by Opposition speakers, assumed a different aspect after Sir Sultan Ahmed's speech.

A Frank Statement

With characteristic frankness the Commerce Member dissociated himself from the racial recommendations made by the Committee and made it clear, both as regards commercial staff and supervisory technical establishments that "the necessity of importing the people from outside did not exist at all".

Press Officer

He was cheered by the Opposition benches when he added about proposed press liaison officer: "Government are fully satisfied again that many a young and enterprising journalist fully capable of organising an office of this kind can be easily found."

Two Assurances

The Commerce Member did not commit himself on the major ssues raised by the report, but he gave two assurances which to some extent helped to remove suspicion; Firstly, that full weight would be given to public opinion and secondly, that there would be no departure from the previous policy without an opportunity being given to the Legislatures to consider the same.

To the provinces also he communicated Government's pledge that commitments under the Niemeyer Award would be fully honoured.

SIMLA: August 27.

In the Central Legislative Assembly, before the main business of the day namely the debate on the Wedgwood Committee Report was taken, four official bills were introduced

One was introduced by Sir James Grigg to further amend the Indian Securities Act of 1920. Mr. A. H. Lloyd introduced a bill to further amend the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1930.

Sir Thomas Stewart in a bill sought to further amend the law relating to the protection of inventions and designs. The same member introduced another bill to further amend the Indian Mines' Act of 1923.

The question of time limit to speeches in the debate on the Wedgwood Report was then discussed and it was decided that no time limit should be imposed.

Sir Sultan Ahmed moved, without any speech, that the Report of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee be taken for consideration.

SATYAMURTHI OPENS ATTACK

Mr. S. Satyamurthi opened the debate on behalf of the Opposition. He directed criticism mainly on the lines of the comments of the Public Accounts Committee and declared that the Wedgwood Committee had in many instances strayed far beyond the terms of reference and had made recommendations for which they could not have had sufficient evidence. The Committee had been asked to make suggestions for retrenchment in expenditure, whereas actually, they had suggested additional expenditure in every direction.

He made a caustic comment on the proposals to import men from abroad in order to fill a number of new posts such as Commercial Manager, Press Liaison Officer and Statistical Officer. It seemed to him as though the Committee actually had in their pockets the names for these posts.

Continuing Mr. Satyamurthi said that the Wedgwood Committee had all along made recommendations against India. Their recommendations regarding a personnel of the Railway Authority would not enable a single Indian to be appointed. The Committee was primarily appointed for suggesting economy but they went out of their way in recommending the location of Railway Authority's office in Calcutta. He warned Government if Provincial Autonomy failed, it would fail due to lack of adequate facilities forthcoming from Government of India and the Railways. That being so the only fit sanctuary, which the Wedgwood Report deserved was W. P. B. (waste paper basket).

Mr. Satyamurthi moved:

"That at the end of the motion the following be added: 'And on such consideration, this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General- in - Council that they should accept the recommendation of the Public Accounts' Committee on the accounts of 1935-36 on the report of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee'."

EUROPEAN AMENDMENT

Mr. F. E. James on behalf of the European Group protested against the Public Accounts Committee sitting in judgment over the Wedgwood Report, though they had a certain amount of sympathy with certain points raised by it.

Mr. F. E. James moved a lengthy amendment in which the Governor-General-in-Council was asked to deal with certain recommendations in the Wedgwood Report in a certain manner.

The amendment recommended that the Wedgwood Report's recommendations concerning economies, administration statistics, improved railway facilities and public relations be generally adopted. The recommendations concerning staff discipline and training be adopted without delay. The recommendations concerning measures to increase revenue and rates and charges be postponed, pending the results of a conference to be arranged between the Railway authorities and representatives of Commerce, Industry, Trade and Agriculture.

RAIL-ROAD COMPETITION

The recommendations concerning the co-ordination of Road and Rail transport, (in view of the Committee's bias in favour of Railways) together with the proposed comprehensive Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill be placed as soon as possible before a joint meeting of the Transport Advisory Council and representatives of Transport interests for their opinion

The recommendations concerning the amalgamation of Railways be adopted in general, subject to the modification that the con-

(Continued on page 8, col. 3).

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an M.B.B.S. Doctor as well as duly qualified Lady Doctor. Salary Rs. 100 each. Apply stating experience with testimonials to the Chief Medical Officer, Dharampur State (Dist. Surat). (6081)

Wanted a young and energetic Hindu salesman with knowledge of compounding to a Chemist and General Stores at Parel. Apply sharp stating salary required to Box No. 8955, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a person fully conversant with Secretarial work for a new limited concern. Apply stating previous experience and terms to Kishandutt Gangabux, 325, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (8947)

Wanted a Cash Clerk for our Bombay Branch on Rs. 30. Those knowing typewriting and can deposit Rs. 250 in cash need apply to the Sudhama Provident Funds Ltd., New Delhi. (8962)

Wanted a Theatre Nurse. Apply Box No. 8948, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Organiser on monthly salary Rs. 100. South India Provident Assurance Bank, Ltd. Tuticorin. (8939)

45. APPRENTICES

Wanted Matriculated youths, or Engineering Students about 18, as unpaid apprentices for learning the manufacture of A.C. and D.C. Ceiling Fans, small Transformers, Switchboards, Rectifiers and Rewinding. Apply Malik Electric Works, Reay Road Station, Bombay. (6059)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

We do not accept Adlets from Jobless for Free insertion under this heading with Box Numbers. Applicants are always requested to send Adlets with full name and address for publication. In spite of that we continuously receive requests for insertion with Box Numbers. The under-noted gentlemen are requested to let us know if we may publish their Adlets Free with the name and address. J. D. Bacha of Surat; Unknown Applicant at Room No. 34, Hargowan Desai's Wadi, Bhuleshwar, Bombay; K. M. C/o S. Sanitary Stores; "Ben" B. I. T. Block 4; K. K. Narayan, Matunga; "Ratilal" of Bombay; P. R. Masina of Bombay; S. A. Karim of Bombay. All applications for free Adlets on our waiting list are now published and those who desire to take advantage of our free offer are asked to send in their applications. Only those Applicants who cannot afford to pay for these small Adlets are requested to apply. (181)

Krishna G. Salian, C/o The Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co., Ltd., Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, Now Unemployed for last nine months, wishes to get immediately a post of Telephone Operator. Knows many modern languages. Can work as a Dispatching or Filing Clerk also. Kindly be merciful and give any job. (Rep. 2—40)

Gandhi Oottamchand Bhagwandas, C/o Choonilal Goolabchand, Ghatsiras, Tisgaon Post, District Ahmednagar, Now Unemployed, wants to work as a salesman in some cloth shop. (172—3)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Khandubhai Captain, No. 5, Second Carpenter Street, Bombay, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job as a Gujarati or English Bookkeeper. Can also work as a Salesman, General Clerk, Typist, etc. Having returned from Mauritius, has fairly good command over French. Willing to go to any part of the World. (170—7)

Frank Pache, Green Chawl, St. John Baptist Road, Bandra, Now Unemployed, desires to get employed as a Mechanic or Fitter. Can work on Railways as a Loco Driver, Ticket Collector-Inspector, Guard, Engine Erector, Store or Time Keeper, etc. Reasonable salary to maintain his family; that's all. Interview solicited. (171—35)

Dr. A. I, Manakkan, 139, New Boyquda, Secunderabad, Deccan, Now Unemployed, seeks appointment in some Hospital, Factory or even with some Private Family as a Physician Can work as a Medical Representative to push any Chemist's business anywhere in India. Has a Madras University Degree. (173—29)

Santi Devi, C/o J. Medical Hall, Katni, C. P., Now Unemployed, seeks job as a Nurse or Companion to some Invalid. Can go anywhere. (174—11)

Some Applicants for the free Adlets for Jobless enclose stamps for the copy of our Paper. We request them to obtain their copies locally. No stamps should be enclosed with the letters and no request to publish the free Adlet under Box Number should be made. Applications received with any kind of provisos are rejected. (182)

62. TO BE LET

Hornby Building, 174, Hornby Road, above Abdoola Company. Rooms for Office, Club, Residence, with lift, Rent Rs. 15 to 60. Apply Cassinath's Office, 19, Bastion Road. 'Phone 20357. (8954)

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

To Let—Large and small Office premises with lift and all modern conveniences in a recently renovated building, suitable for attorneys, counsels, etc., in close proximity of High Court. Rent very reasonable. Immediate occupation. Apply Box No. 8952, "Bombay Chronicle."

174. BOOKS

Recharge your dry batteries at little cost. Complete instructions As. 8. Send stamps. General Supplies, P. B. 167, Karachi. (8906)

219 PATENT MEDICINES

Hernia—Wonderful cure by outward application. Thousands cured radically. Apply for particulars: H. C. Roy, 118, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. (8882)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Scheme plots at Santa Cruz, Juhu side 1,200, 600, 900 sq. yds. suitable for any community, for sale. Enquire 'Phone No. 20119. (8956)

410. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

For Sale D. & P. Equipment cameras and accessories at bargain prices. For particulars apply Balakrishnan, 9, Meghabhuwan, Matunga. (8959)

466. NURSERIES & SEEDSMEN

Fruit, flower, ornamental plants prepared on large scale, supplied reasonable rates. Catalogue free: Dilkhus Nursery, Vyara. (8903)

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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THE NATIVE SHARE & STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Chief Officer of the Surat Borough Municipality. The post carries a pay of Rs. 350-15-500 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 70 P. M. and is pensionable.

The applicant must be a Graduate of a Recognised University or a Qualified Engineer. Due weight will be given to previous experience of Municipal service.

Applications stating age, qualification, previous experience and other particulars should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th September, 1937. The selected candidate will be on probation for at least one year.

N. M. JHAVERI,
President,
Surat Borough Municipality.
Surat, 21-8-37.

6096.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1937 which commenced on the 5th July, 1937, has this day been DISSOLVED.

A. G. GRAY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 27th August, 1937.
(6098)

NOTICE.

3 PER CENT PROVINCIAL LOANS 1952.

The RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, Bombay Office, will open at 10 A.M. on TUESDAY, 31st August, 1937, to receive applications to the above Provincial Loans.

J. N. AHUJA,
Manager.
Reserve Bank of India,
Bombay, 27th August, 1937.
6092

NOTICE OF RETIREMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, LAKHMICHAND MANECKCHAND DOSHI was with two other partners, carrying on businesses at Bombay, as Cotton Brokers, under the style or firm of Messrs. Lakhmichand & Co., as from the 2nd day of April, 1937, which firm has been dissolved as from the 1st day of August, 1937, so far as I am concerned and that I have retired from the said firm as from the aforesaid date and assigned all my right, title, interest and goodwill in and of the said firm of Messrs. Lakhmichand & Co., to the remaining two partners and that there are no creditors of the said firm. However if there are any creditors, they are hereby given notice to lodge their claim or claims with Mr. H. D. Mitra, at Green Villa, Shankerseth Road, Bombay No. 7 within 14 days from the date hereof.

Bombay, dated this 25th day of August, 1937.
LAKHMICHAND MANECKCHAND DOSHI
Retiring Partner of
Messrs. Lakhmichand & Co.
6091.

Public Notices.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

3 PER CENT LOANS, 1952

Government of the Central Provinces and Berar.	Issue of Rs.	50 lakhs	(Nominal).
Government of Madras.	„ „	150 „	„
Government of the North-West Frontier Province.	„ „	60 „	„
Government of the Punjab.	„ „	100 „	„
Government of the United Provinces.	„ „	100 „	„

ISSUE PRICE Rs. 99

Open for one day only, viz., TUESDAY, 31st August, and will be closed at any time on that day as soon as subscriptions approximate to the amounts of each Issue.

Subscriptions will be in the form of:——
CASH,
but in the case of the issue by the Government of the Punjab may be in the form of:——
(a) Cash,
or (b) 5¾% Punjab Bonds, 1937.
(CONVERSION TERMS) 5¾ per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1937, will be accepted for the Punjab issue at Rs. 100 per Rs. 100 (nominal) of the bonds tendered. Holders of 5-3|4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1937, tendered for conversion will receive accrued and accruing interest at 5-3|4 per cent. per annum on the bonds for the half year ending 15th October, 1937.

In the event of any one or more of the loans being oversubscribed, proportionate allotment will be made to subscribers in cash; applications in the form of 5-3|4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1937, will, however, receive FULL ALLOTMENT in the Government of the Punjab Loan.

Applications for all five loans will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras; in the case of the North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and United Provinces Loans, applications will also be received at the Reserve Bank of India, Delhi.

Applications for INDIVIDUAL loans will also be received at branches of the Imperial Bank of India, situated within the Province of issue.

Copies of the Notifications and Application Forms may be obtained at any Receiving Office.

N. B.:—Applicants tendering their applications at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras will, in the event of partial allotment to cash subscribers, be given the option of transferring their cash refunds to any of the other loans which may not be fully subscribed, provided they complete and tender along with their loan application(s), the SPECIAL OPTION FORM, copies of which are obtainable on application at the above-mentioned offices of the Reserve Bank of India. 6067

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LD AND REDUCED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order of the High Court of Bombay, made on 30th July, 1937, the reduction of the Capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 5 Lakhs to Rs. 2 Lakhs was confirmed, and that in terms of the Special Resolution passed on 16th February 1937 such reduction will be effected by returning to the holders of 20,000 shares whose names stand in the Register of Members of the Company as on 3rd September, 1937, the sum of Rs. 15 per share.

Payment of the above will be made on and after 15th September 1937.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 10th September, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order by the Board,
FOR THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO. LTD. (& REDUCED).
DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.
A. PETHER,
Manager.
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th August, 1937.
6086.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RAVJI DEROO, BHANJI DEROO and DEVRAJ DEROO have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all encumbrances. Any person having any claim in or to the said Property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise however is required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 98, Meadows Street, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such Claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY:

ALL THAT piece of vacant land, situate at Kandivli, in the Bombay Suburban District, bearing Survey Nos. 10A. 11C, and 164A (part), admeasuring 3593 square yards and bounded as follows: on the North by Government Forest, Land on the East by Plot bearing No. N. A. 11B, on the West proposed 40" Road and on the South by Kandivli Village Road.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1937.

SHAH & CHINUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6093.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 450 OF 1937.

Re: KAHANDAS KISHORDAS PATEL, of Bombay. Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business under the name and style of Messrs. Kahandas Kishordas Patel in Stones, Sand etc., at Lalbaug, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....A Debtor.

Ex parte: HEMRAJ TEJBHANDAS: ....Petitioning Creditor.

On the 23rd day of August, 1937, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1937.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
6094.

Auction Sales

J. S. MODY & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND OF PENSION AND TAX TENURE AT CADELL ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert; Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1937, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) by public auction at their Auction Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort the undermentioned property (piece of land).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land at Cadell Road, Mahim of Pension and Tax Tenure, admeasuring about 1811 square yards or thereabouts together with the cocoanut plantation thereon, situate at Mahim and fronting on the East side of public Road, called Cadell Road in the Registration Sub-District, of Bombay and bearing with other land collector's old No. 244, new No. 3919, old survey No. 2/1218 and New Survey No. 2/1508, Cadastral Survey No. 2/508, Mahim Division and Municipal Ward G. No. 3833(2) and 4838, Street Nos. 1624A and 163.

For Particulars and conditions of sale, plan and private offers, apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office, 46 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auction Sales.

GRAND AUCTION SALE IN POONA.

Under instructions from NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR, Messrs. JAFFER JUSSUFF, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 5th September, 1937, from 11 a.m. at Bungalow "Gladhurst," Bund Garden Road, valuable handsome and artistic Household Furniture, Carpets, Chinaware, etc., (lately belonging to late Sir Dorab Tata), as per details in Handbills and Catalogues. Property on view from Wednesday, 1st September, 1937. For further particulars apply to:—

JAFFER JUSSUFF,
Auctioneers, Furnishers, House Agents, etc.
East Street, Poona.
'Phone 687.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GHATKOPAR

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 1325 of 1932 (Bai Velabai vs Karsondas Mavji and another) and pursuant to Consent Order dated, 29th September, 1936, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 29th August, 1937, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All those pieces of land with buildings, structures, at Ghatkopar, admeasuring about 742 sq yards bearing Entry No. 45, etc. Survey No. 175, Pot No. 17, etc. Falni No. 3/3 etc. Assessment 8as. 11 ps. and bounded on the North and East by land belonging to Karsondas Mavji, on the West by land belonging to Lakhmichand Khetsey and on the South by Railway Railings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Popatlal & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF FERROUS AND TEAKWOOD SCRAP AT G. I. P. RAILWAY, HAJI BUNDER DEPOT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, sell by Public Auction, at Haji Bunder Depot, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, 1937, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) large lots of ferrous and teakwood scrap, including springs, engine blocks, fire bars, fittings, bolts, draw bars, engine frame plates, boiler pieces, engine tanks, wagon body plates, wagon underframes, coupling screws, gas holders, buffer plungers, brake blocks, fire bars, steel tyres, wheels, centres, skeleton wheels, steel tubes, cast iron chairs, casting bolts, nuts, spikes, screws, fish plate, keys coiled, steel slippers, iron sheets, loco non-loco boilers, wagon bodies, cuttings, punchings, steel rails, double headed shaping, drilling machines, scrap wooden sleepers, teak wood, C. I. parts furness, C. I. chairs, corrugated sheets, iron scrap, Girders, Tramway rails, frames, top wagons, etc., etc.

A deposit 10 per cent in cash on each lot.

BENNETT & CO.

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GARY COOPER
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The Grandest Americans of Them All in the Grandest Action Picture Ever Filmed!
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His Stunts—
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They are the two hits of the da
JAY BHARAT MOVIETONE'S
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Starring:
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All Reds Qualify For Semi-Final

I. F. A. Champions Bid Good-Bye To Rovers Cup

The All Reds from Jamshedpur, qualified to meet the Mohammedan Sporting, in the second semi-final of the Rovers Cup Football tournament, when they sprang a surprise by eliminating the 6th Field Brigade Royal Artillery from Mhow, the winners of the most-coveted football trophy in India, the Calcutta I. F. A. Shield, by the only goal of the match, at the Cooperage on Friday evening.

BETTER TEAM LOOSES

This evening's game reminded one of the match between the Bombay Customs and the B.E.S.T. in the Aga Khan Cup Hockey tournament, in which the former, supposed to be India's strongest club side in hockey, met the same fate as the Mhow Gunners to-day.

There is not the slightest doubt that the better team lost to-day and with the Mhow Brigade's exit from the Rovers Cup tourney, one undoubtedly feels that the charm of the whole tournament is gone. The football enthusiasts in the city were anxiously looking forward to see the Mohammedan Sporting in action against the Artillerymen from Central India, in the second semi-final where we will now see two teams from the same province fighting to figure in the finals.

BRIGADE DOMINATE PLAY

The Brigade dominated the play, almost throughout, but to the surprise to a large number of their supporters and other spectators, they lost the match. Watching carefully the run of play, one naturally felt that the better team lost, for the I.F.A. Shield champions, were doing everything else except scoring a goal. It was a very unlucky day for them.

WINNERS' GALLANT DEFENCE

At the same time the All Reds' defence, one and all deserve a word of praise for their gallant defence. The Gunners' forwards made heroic efforts to level the score but the Reds' defenders simply stuck to their guns and were determined to win the match.

West and O'Brady, the winner's backs made some fine timely clearances though at times they were in difficulties. Smith, Davies and Bhowmick, their half-backs and the custodian Jardine also played their part well, the latter being a little more prominent with his clever work between the posts.

THE GAME

The All Reds broke away immediately after the kick-off but Mills, their centre-forward, missed a "sitter", shooting wide from a near range.

The Brigademen now transfered play to the other end and the Reds' goal was in danger for a considerable amount of time. The Mhow attack-line was working hard for obtaining the lead, in which they failed for they were playing against a gallant defence.

Following this, the play was confined to midfield for about ten minutes the Gunners were still having the better of their exchanges.

Slowly and steady the Reds settled down to combined work and a pretty movement between the forwards, saw Broochton, their inside-left, testing the Mhow custodian without result.

WINNING GOAL

Surprise was in store for everyone, when in the 24th minute from the start, the Reds scored the winning goal.

Hayman, who was in possession of the ball, passed to Mills; Davies, the opposing left back, in attempting to intercept, miskicked and the Reds' sentre-forwardr did the rest. A lovely goal was netted.

BRIGADE RETALIATE

It was now for the Gunners to retaliate. The forwards made their way through and Baker passed on to Smith but before the latter could do any damage, the Reds' goal-keeper rushed out to make a good chance.

Encouraged by the goalie's good save, the winners now carried the ball to their opponent's territory and Hayman failed to convert a timely centre by the left-wing.

At half-time, the All Reds were leading by 1 goal.

The Jamshedpur side resumed in a desperate manner and another raid by the forwards, saw Broochton taking a feeble shot, which was easily cleared by Lambert. Following a couple of minutes up and down play, Hayman the winner's inside-right got away with a fine solo effort and after beating the opposing left back, he shot wildly to throw away another scoring opportunity.

BRIGADE TRY AGAIN

The Mhow Gunners never gave up trying and it was at this stage that they gained the upper hand and went all out for the equaliser. Luck was against them to-day and try as hard as they may, they were not fated to score a goal. Combining effectively their forwards headed for the goal on many occasions but made a mess of it in the shooting area.

3 CORNERS PROVE ABORTIVE

One after the other, three corners awarded to the Gunners proved abortive.

A little later, the winner's pivot put the left-wing in possession of the ball, the latter, after a good run down the line, had an open road before him but before he could make up his mind to shoot Lambert ran out of his charge to rob him of a good chance.

From now on till the end, the losers made desperate efforts to come on terms but the Reds defence held out till the end to beat the winners of India's blue ribband in Football.

THE RESULT

ALL REDS .... 1 goal
6TH FIELD BRIGADE R.A. Nil

THE TEAMS

ALL REDS: Jardine; West and O'Brady; Smith, Davies and Bhowmick; Robinson, Hayman, Mills, Broochton and Earle.

6TH FIELD BRIGADE R.A.: Lambert; Jones and Davies, Davenport, Richardson and Hirst; Mallachan, Smith, Baker, Preece and Floyd.

REFEREE: Mr. Hibbert.

To-day's Game
FIRST SEMI-FINAL

Bangalore Muslims vs. Cheshires.

W. I. F. A. Notes

REFLECTIONS ON ROVERS CUP TOURNEY

During the next few days Bombay is promised some of the finest football ever seen on this side of India. With the last stages of the Rovers Cup Tournament having been reached, we have a handful of India's cleverest football-players ready to dazzle us with their brilliance, and it is no exaggeration to say that both the semi-finals and the final will produce some of the keenest soccer witnessed on the Co-operage.

FIRST SEMI-FINAL.

The first semi-final is fixed for to-night, when the Bangalore Muslims meet Bombay's last hope, the Cheshires. The military team, it will be recalled has gone through the whole season without being beaten, and as this includes the Harwood League, the Meakin Cup, and the present Rovers tournament, they certainly must be regarded as a very consistent and powerful combination. Whether or not they can maintain this great record against the speedy, experienced, and clever visitors from Bangalore remains the great puzzle of this tourney and to-night's match will undoubtedly draw a record gate. The Bangalore Muslims have already demonstrated themselves to be a dangerous combination, with one of the snappiest forward lines imaginable. To some critics, their defence is not too reliable, but all agree that they play exceptionally clear football so that their meeting with such a team as the Cheshires, also noted for very clean play, is bound to provide Bombay with an excellent exhibition of soccer.

SECOND SEMI-FINAL

The second semi-final depended on the result of last night's game. The Mahomedan Sporting, Calcutta Champions, had an easy passage against the Somersets, who completely cracked up on Thursday, and it was evident that they spared themselves in the second half in order that they might be fit to meet far more redoubtable adversaries in the second semi-final on Monday. It was clear that no matter whether the All Reds or the 6th Field Brigade from Mhow won last night, the Mahomedan Sporting would have a tough proposition: if the civilian team from Jamshedpur managed to win (and there were many who regarded them as sure cup winners), then the Calcutta champions might meet their Waterloo in the semi-final; whilst if the 6th Field Brigade won, then we should have in the second semi-final a needle game in which the Mahomedan Sporting would do their utmost to seek revenue for their defeat at the Brigade's hands in the I.F.A. Shield in Calcutta last month.

ROVERS CUP FINAL

As for the final, he would be a bold man who attempted to forecast the teams. All of the four semi-finalists are fully capable of carrying off the cup, and it can safely be said that they have not "fluked" their way through the tournament. Bombay, therefore, can be prepared for excellent football during the next few days, marked by huge gates. The W.I.F.A. this year have spent more than ever before on bringing some of India's best teams to Bombay, and although so far the public support has not been quite as generous as was expected, it is believed that the next three games will more than atone for slackness in this direction.

Incidentally, it can now be announced that on the day between the second semi-final and the final (probably on Tuesday evening), there will be a special exhibition match between two of the remaining teams in aid of the Poppy Day Fund. Full details will be given later, but this preliminary announcement will enable football-lovers to be prepared for an additional game in support of a very worthy cause.

During the stay of the visiting teams in Bombay, every effort has been made to make their stay enjoyable. Picnics and sight-seeing trips have been organised by friends of the various teams, whilst special concessions to all the cinemas have been granted by the theatre proprietors.

PICNIC AT JUHU.

On Wednesday morning the members of the civilian teams were given an official picnic at Juhu in the spacious grounds kindly loaned by Mr. Dumasia. It was organised by the wives of W.I.F.A. committee members, and proved a great success, the general expression of all visitors being, "Oh, that we could take a bit of Juhu back with us to our own towns!" And Calcutta visitors were the loudest in such an exclamation!

Then on Thursday night the military teams were given a dinner by the W.I.F.A. Committee at Colaba. About 80 soldiers sat down, and were served by prominent officials of the W.I.F.A.,—and a small band of hard-working military officers, who seemed to enjoy the experience thoroughly!

A REMINDER.

Here is an important reminder. The Seventh Annual Dinner of the W.I.F.A. will be held at the Taj on Tuesday next, August 31st. There has already been a record booking, but members are reminded that it is not too late to reserve accommodation, provided that that they do so to-day at the Club office at the Cooperage. There will be a number of official important guests, and the dinner (and speech-making) will be followed by a cabaret and dance in the Taj ball-room.

Our London Sports Letter

REFLECTIONS ON THIRD TEST

England Badly In Need Of More Bowlers

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, Aug. 18.
(By Air Mail)

The last Test match between England and New Zealand, which ended in a draw yesterday, proved once again that England wants more bowlers.

There was a time in the third day's play at the Kennington Oval when a really good battery of bowlers would have forced New Zealand out very cheaply and given England a reasonable chance of winning the match. But as things turned out the middle of New Zealand's batsmen saved their side, and England had not even sufficiently good bowling to polish off their tail cheaply.

England has enough good young batsmen coming on, such as Hutton, Washbrook and Compton. Moreover all these young players have the priceless virtue of being first-class fielders as well as most promising bats. We have not seen a better fielder than Washbrook for a long time, and Hutton and Compton are not much after him. But of bowlers England seem to have none. It was everyone's hope that in the series of Tests against New Zealand, England might discover a bowler or two sufficiently good to play against Australia next year.

THE CHANCES

Now it looks as though England shall have to play for the "Ashes" with the same old bowlers. Most of them have been tried at different times against New Zealand and England knows what New Zealand did to them.

In the Test match just finished, England's bowling was most deplorable. England bowled in this order:—

Gover, Matthews, Goddard, Hammond, Robins, and (after lunch) Hutton, and every one began to think what would have happened if Don Bradman and Stan MacCabe had been batting at the moment.

One of the features of the cricket season has been the magnificent bowling of H. G. Owen-Smith, who has made a rather late, but very timely, appearance upon the scene for Middlesex. At the moment Owen-Smith seems to be the deadliest of the Middlesex bowlers, and the country's rush to the top of the table (a position they have now lost to Yorkshire) coincided with his arrival. Last season he bowled only fifty overs, taking eleven wickets for 19.63 runs. This season up to the end of the match with Warwickshire yesterday (August 17) he had taken 55 wickets at an average of just over 16 runs.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

A.M.

7-0 Kamla Jharia. Light Music. 7-40 Sur Bahar Solo. Illiya Bilawal. By Haider Hussain. 7-50 Mohammad Afzal. 8-10 Asad Ali Khan. 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News. (English).

P.M.

12-30 Indian Music. (Recorded.) 6-30 AIR Orchestra. Multani. 6-40 Asad Ali Khan. 7-20 Alap and Gat Malsiri on Sitar. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani): "Current Publications." (Hindi). By Ram Singh. 7-45 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Asad Ali Khan. 8-45 Kamla Jharia. Light Music. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English) 9-45 Talk (English): "Man and Matter." No. 4. Noise. By R. L. Moore. 10-0 Play (Hindustani): "Shamaadan." By S. A. Alvi. AIR Artists. 10-25 Kamla Jharia. Light Music.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

A.M.

8-30 Sarangi Recital. 8-40 Talk (Marathi) "Saints of India." Nanak. By D. G. Vaidya. 8-55 Hindustani Songs. By Sageer Asif.

Noon.

12-0 Indian Recorded Music.

P.M.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. Lunch Hour Selections. (Recorded—H.M.V.) 5-30 Hindustani Songs. B. R. Devdhar. 6-15 (Gujerati): "Village Opinion." 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A Programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 Light Music. By Tarabai of Gadag. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "The Week in Sport." By A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 9-15 The News. 9-30 "Ford Universal Melodies." A programme arranged by the Ford Dance Orchestra. 10-0 The VUB Ensemble. Leader, Dominic Pereira.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN SUBURBS

Reorganisation Work

(From Our Own Correspondent)
VILE PARLE: Thursday.

The Suburban District Congress Committee had sometime back appointed a Sub-Committee to organise the district for its Congress programme and as a first step towards the scheme of reorganisation they had decided to establish Congress Committees in the suburbs where such did not exist or had ceased to function. I am given to understand that the work of reorganisation has been more than satisfactory. There have been brought into existence to-day six new Congress Committees over and above the existing seven committees. They are Bandra, Danda, Versova, and Malad on B.B. and C.I. side and Kurla and Ghatkoper on the G.I.P. side.

The problem of Muslim mass contact also has not been neglected and there were a series of meetings in Bandra and Kurla where there was heart to heart talk between the Congress workers and Muslim leaders.

PARLE DRAINAGE TALKS

The major problem that is facing the Vile Parle Municipality is the one of the drainage without which the suburban life will be stifled and the development will be obstructed. The Vile Parle Municipality is conscious of this and is, therefore, trying its best to get drainage at the earliest. They had a prolonged negotiation with the Government Consulting Engineer. The Municipal authority invited the office-bearers of public institutions and some prominent citizens. On Sunday last with a view to take them into confidence, Mr. G. R. Desai, as the convener of the informal meeting acquainted the representatives regarding the revenue and disbursement aspect of the municipal finances and told them that the drainage was estimated to cost the Municipality about twelve lakhs of rupees, which the Municipality proposed to have by loans. As at present, the Municipality was hardly able to make its ends meet and the new burden would surely mean an additional tax of about 6 per cent. The meeting was adjourned to Sunday the 29th instant to further consider the problem.

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Music by:
Sjt. R. C. BORAL.
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Anathashram
WITH
Najamul Husein, Jagdeesh, B.A., Nawab, Prithviraj, Kalyani, Harimatidevi. etc.
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(By Order),

C. D. LONAPPAN Manager.

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Selections For To-day's Races

(By "SENEX")

2-30 p.m. **THE POONA ARAB STAKES.—1-1/2 miles.**

TAJ AL NUSSER	1
THARWATH	2
RIMAL IRAQ	3

3-0 p.m. **THE ALL-INDIA PRODUCE STAKES.—7 furlongs.**

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	1
VANITY FAIR	2
VIJAYMALA	3

3-30 p.m. **THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—1-1/4 miles.**

STARLIGHT	1
AJWAD	2
MAJID PASHA	3

4-0 p.m. **THE PALESTINE PLATE.—1 mile.**

RAINBOW	1
SAGBAN PASHA	2
BACHELOR BOY	3

4-30 p.m. **THE BHAMBURDA PLATE.**

RAMILLIES	1
SUNTOSH	2
SPANISH FLY	3

5-0 pm. **THE LINCOLN PLATE.—6 furlongs.**

MAD HATTER	1
BASTION	2
PAPER BOY	3

5-30 p.m. **THE CRITERION.—6 furlongs.**

TITANIUM	1
DIAMOND SHOWER	2
GLANELY	3

6-0 p.m. **THE BALDOYLE PLATE.—6 furlongs.**

DANNY BOY	1
FRED STEPHENS	2
HIMAT	3

DOUBLE:—

STARLIGHT and MAD HATTER.

TREBLE:—

RAMILLIES, TATANIUM and DANNY BOY.

World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

America's Supremacy In The World Of Lawn Tennis

(BY "LOOKER ON")

As was expected, America gained a sweeping victory in the Wightman Cup and earned the unique distinction of retaining the trophy for seven years in succession. As a matter of fact, she has won it, as many as eleven times since the Tournament was inaugurated in 1923. In the first year, America playing at Forest Hills, claimed all the seven matches. But the next year saw England avenging the rout by taking six out of the seven on her home courts at Wimbledon. Since then the contests have been more or less even. But this year the Americans repeated the feat of the British women of 1924.

SWEEPING VICTORIES

Despite the courageous stand made by Mary Hardwick, Alice Marble and Helen Jacobs won easily both their singles matches against her and Kay Stammers. Sarah Palfrey Fabian bagged the fifth match also at the expense of Margot Lumb. In the Doubles, Sarah Fabyan and Alice Marble made short work of Mary Dearman and Joan Ingram. The only match which America lost was the contest between Kay Stammers and Freda James and Mrs. Van Ryn and Dorothy Sundy.

In the absence of Dorothy Round, England's best woman player who showed her great form recently by regaining the Wimbledon Crown, England's defeat was a foregone conclusion. But this could not be helped; as Dorothy is going to be married next month, and nobody could reasonably expect her to go to America for the sake of the tournament. The selectors have also been severely criticised in England for the exclusion of Peggy Scriven and "Billy" Yorke from the team. Perhaps the latter might have made some difference to the scores but I doubt very much if the ultimate result would have been otherwise.

MIXED DOUBLE INTERNATIONAL?

Any way, America deserves great credit for her splendid achievements. In addition to the Wightman Cup, she has already claimed the Davis Cup and the triple Crown of Wimbledon through Donald Budge. Thus her supremacy in the Lawn Tennis world is unquestioned to-day. And it seems certain that it will continue for some years to come—at any rate, as long as Donald Budge leads the way.

Last year there was a proposal from Australia to inaugurate a women's tournament open to all the Lawn Tennis nations of the World. The Yuvarajah of Pithapuram, President of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association had offered a Challenge Cup for it. But the International Lawn Tennis Federation turned down the proposal for various reasons—finance being the chief handicaps among them. Now India has proposed an International Tournament for Mixed Doubles only. The Yuvarajah has renewed his offer of the Cup. As this is not likely to offer insuperable difficulties in the way of the I.L.T.F. it may be accepted.

TILDEN'S VISIT

The itinerary of the Tilden's troupe has now been published. As many as eighteen centres have agreed to entertain them. This clearly shows the keenness on the part of the tennis enthusiasts in all parts of the country to see these great exponents of the game in action. Bombay will have three days' play—twice at the Cricket Club of India and once at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana. Tilden, Cochet, Lott and Ramillion will fight only between themselves, as under the present rates of the International Federation, amateurs are not permitted to engage themselves in open combat with professionals. That is a great pity, as Indian players will not be able to measure their strength with those giants. There is no doubt however that the tourists will receive a hearty welcome wherever they go.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP

The fight between Joe Louis, the "Brown Bomber," who recently conquered James Braddock, the heavyweight champion of the world, and Tommy Farr, the British Empire champion, which was to take place at the Yankee Stadium, New York, on Thursday last, has been postponed to Monday next owing to rain. The supporters on either side are quite sanguine that their favourite would win the battle comfortably. It is doubtful however if the Welshman has much of a chance against the negro Boxer. The American Boxing-fans have realised this and the gate has consequently suffered. It is doubtful if Louis will clear one-third of the £60,000 which Braddock pocketed in his last fight.

While America and the boxing world in general has recognised this as a fight for the world title, the British Boxing Board of Control has refused this recognition, as they still maintain that Louis is not entitled to the World Crown. The National Union of British Boxers, on the other hand, have fallen in line with the rest of the world. I hope Max Schmelling, the conqueror of Louis, will have a chance to fight the winners of this battle later on to prove his claim to the world championship.

PUNJAB'S EXAMPLE

What the Punjab is doing for the improvement of her cricket may be seen from the fact that her University is going to send a team of students to tour this part of India. They will play several matches including a few in Bombay. No wonder the Punjab University now leads the Indian Universities in matters of cricket—and other branches of sport as well. What is Bombay University doing, one should like to know. I am tired of hearing, "Bombay is the home of Indian Cricket." "What is the good of having a home," I ask, "if we cannot enjoy it ourselves and leave it to others to do so? Bombay draws the biggest crowds to witness the Festival matches—and that is a matter of pride with us—but we forget that most of the players hail from outside the City and even the Presidency. I am not so short-sighted as to say that we should exclude outsiders from our great carnivals. I should welcome them. But I do maintain that unless we can put up the bulk of the players from our city in such engagements, who can hold their own against the rest of the country, we cannot justifiably claim the place of honour. I hope our University will take a lesson from her sister in the North and help to build up Bombay's cricket to the highest pinnacle in the game."

KAKORI PRISONERS' RELEASE, TRIUMPH OF CONGRESS MINISTRY

Liberal Journal's Puerile Jibes Against Congress

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

The release of Kakori prisoners is considered a triumph of Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier in more ways than one.

Not only these prisoners convicted of violence are released, but they have been released unconditionally without any undertaking regarding their future conduct. It is said that the Governor originally was in favour of some undertaking being secured from these prisoners prior to their release. Probably the Premier too, faced with difficult situation considered the possibility of such an undertaking. Later on, however, he appears to have definitely ruled out the idea of humiliating these youngmen by demanding assurances of good conduct.

It reflects great credit on Sir Harry Haig too that he eventually agreed to the advice of his Minister.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Major Salamutullah, the Inspector-General of Prisons in U. P., has written a personal letter to Sachhindranath Sanyal wishing him "good health and best of cheers" and hoping he and his "comrades will revert to normal life and be useful citizens." Replying Sanyal says, "we shall try to live upto the ideals of true citizenship in a changed world of new ideals and thoughts."

But while Sir Harry Haig can forget and forgive and Inspector-General can write affectionate letters to these men, the "Leader," a local organ of dying Liberalism, is still trying to score a point against the Congress by petulantly enquiring "Why should organisation pledged to non-violence be according the released prisoners civic and political reception at several places?" Consistency obviously is not the virtue of an ass only.

WEATHER IN POONA

The weather in Poona is fair and cool and the course is in good condition.

B. P. LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION

Poona Club, Poona	25-8-37 to 3-9-37
Vishram Bag Club, Ahmednagar	2-11-37 to 10-11-37
P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona	20-11-37 to 28-11-37
Central India L.T. Tournament, Indore	22-11-37 to 27-11-37
Y.M.C.A., Bombay	27-11-37 to 5-12-37
S. C. Gymkhana, Budhgaon	22-12-37 to 28-12-37
S.R.A. Club, Jamkhandi	27-12-37 to 1-1-38
Deccan Gymkhana Poona	29-12-37 to 2-1-38
Sayaji Vihar Club Baroda	27-12-37 to 5-1-38
Gujarat Club Ahmedabad	11-1-28 to 18-1-38
P. V. M. Gym., Bombay	16-1-38 to 26-1-38
Parsi Gymkhana, Bombay	24-1-38 to 2-2-38
Military Accounts, Poona	1-2-38 to 9-2-38
Bombay Presidency Hardcourt Championships	10-2-38 to 19-2-38
Western India Championships	19-2-38 to 28-2-38
Willingdon Tournament Porebandar	1-3-38 to 7-3-38
All Ahmedabad T. & B. Association	7-3-38 to 14-3-38
Bijapur District Assen. Bijapur	14-3-38 to 20-3-38
Rajkot Gymkhana, Rajkot	14-3-38 to 21-3-38
Bandra Gymkhana, Bandra	8-4-38 to 17-4-38
Open Tournament, Dharwar	12-4-38 to 19-4-38
Union Gymkhana, Belgaum	19-4-38 to 25-4-38
Shree Maharani Laxmi Gymkhana, Kolhapur	26-4-38 to 3-5-38
Matheran Gymkhana Matheran	14-5-38 to 21-5-38
Ahmednagar Club, Ahmednagar	Dates will be announced later.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 7, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 21, 1356
Parsi: Aspandarmad 27, 1306
Hightide: 4-05 15-46
Lowtide: 9-39 22-11
Sunrise: 6h 23m
Sunset: 6h 58m

S S Cathay with mails for London sails at 1 p.m.

Wednesday, September 1.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

All the members of the Bombay National Guards are required to be present at the Congress House in uniform at 7 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday). Members of the M. C. to meet after the Flag Salutation.

DIVINE SERVICE

The Weekly Divine Service under the auspices of the New Dadar Brahmopasak Mandal will be conducted by Mr. B. B. Korgamkar in the King George High School at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Ginyo Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th August, and is due to arrive here on Monday morning the 30th August at 10 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Ormonde' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 31st August 1937

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. 'Lindenfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11 a.m. on Monday the 30th August 1937.

'G' WARD DISTRICT POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Sun Mill Road (Lower Parel) to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. when Messrs. W. G. Kulkarni, B. N. Amberdekar, Ali Patel and other will speak on the 'G' Ward Political Conference. Mr. I. S. Patel will preside.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

An urgent extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Musical Art Society will be held at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) at the Forbes Gujarati Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, near Imperial Cinema to express sorrow at the sad demise of Mr. N. U. Manjrekar, the Founder of the Musical Art Society and a member of its Managing Committee since its inception.

Dr. P. V. Gharpure will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Knight Without Armor". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"S mone Simon "Seventh Heaven". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—H. G. Well's "The Invisible Man". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"They Gave Him a Gun." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Anathashram". Daily at usual time.
GLOBE—"Chabuk Swar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Punjab Lancers". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Good Earth". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
"The Black Coin" (whole Serial Show) at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"The Plainsman". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Frontiers of Freedom". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.

WILSON '36

The second annual general meeting of the Wilson '36 will be held in Wilson College to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m.

HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Happy Home for the Blind will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Chamber of Dr. V. B. Desai at Sandhurst Road.

BOXING TOURNAMENT

The 8th annual Boxing Tournament of the Boy Scouts, to be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Chunilal Mehta Scout Hut, Esplanade Maidan. Mr. A. Hale-White, will preside and distribute the prizes.

THE BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the League, a debate will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the League's Hall, 129 Abdul-Rehman Street. The proposition will be "This house resolves that prohibition should be enforced throughout the whole India."

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Saturday) at Wilson College, Chowpatty, in the Junior B.A. Class (No. III 10), when Prof. P. A. Wadia will deliver a lecture on "The Problem of Poverty" from 5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union, Dr. G. Y. Chitnis Editor "Oriental Review" will lecture on "Currents and Cross-Currents in World Politics" to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. in the office of the B. P. S. F. Servants of India Society's Building, Sandhurst Road.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Under the auspices of the Secondary Teachers' Training Institute, Ghatkopar, Mr. J. A. Vakil will deliver a lecture on "Vocational Education" at the Ramnarain Ruia College, Hall No. S, 1st floor, Matunga to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood, a programme of 'Tabla Tarang' by Mr. Pandharinath Nageshkar and 'Vocal Music' by the students of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Brotherhood, 302-B Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon.

MR. ACHYUT PATWARDHAN'S LECTURE

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan will deliver a lecture on "John Bull At Bay" in the Foreign Affairs Series arranged by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Jinnah Hall.

Admission is by tickets which are available at the gate.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

Under the auspices of the above Institution the following Medical films will be shown in the Hall of the College, Vaidyabhuvan, Bhuleshwar, to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.). These films are open to Medical persons only.

To be shown on Saturday: Syphilis, its pathology, the descriptions of lesions, examination of a case, clinical diagnosis and treatment, (6 parts).

A comedy in two parts. To be shown on Sunday: Gonorrhea, its manifestations and progress, local complications, treatment of acute and chronic gonorrhoea, (7 parts). A comedy in two parts.

KRISHNA JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA

Under the auspices of the above Sangha Sri Krishna Jayanti will be observed to-night (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at 145, Mody Street, 1st Floor. Messrs K. N. Gaithonde and V. Satyarthi Siddanta Visharda will be the principal speakers.

AT FORT ARYA SAMAJ

The Samaj will celebrate 'Shri Krishna Jayanti' to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Samaj premises, 249, Frere Road. Pandit Vijayashanker Moolshanker Jani will preside.

AT BLAVATSKY LODGE

The Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society, will celebrate Krishna Jayanti at the Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpaty, by 'Kirtan' by Mrs. Sumatibai Kirtikar to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. and by devetional songs by Mr. Vishnupant Pagnis of 'Tukaram' fame tomorrow (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. (S.T.)

AT S. INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

Gokulashtami Utsavam will be celebrated, as usual, for 10 days from to-day (Saturday).

AT ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Swami Krishna Sastri of Geetha Swami Matt, Benares, will conduct a religious discourse on 'Shree Krishna Avathara' to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. in the Samaj Hall.

AT MATUNGA

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir Pandit Ramchandra and Oghle will deliver a public lecture on 'Message of Shri Krishna' today (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AT Y. M. H. A.

Janmashtami will be celebrated in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Saturday) from 9 to 11 p.m. when H. B. P. Manikbuva Prasade of Sangli will perform Sangit Bhajan.

GOKUL ASHTAMI PROCESSION

The Hindu Madhyavarti Utsav Mandal will take out a Religious Procession of all Hindus including Boy Scouts, Volunteer Corps, Girl Guides, High School Students, Gymnasium, etc., to-morrow (Sunday). This will start from Swastik Mandir at 7-30 a.m., and will terminate at Gowalia Tank, where Gymnastic demonstrations will take place.

AT DADAR

A public meeting under the auspices of Dadar Hindu Mahasabha will be held to celebrate the Shri Krishna Jayanti to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. in the hall of Shri Samarth Vyayam Mandir, Gokhale Road, Dadar. Sjt. K. N. Dharap, Sjt. M. N. Talpade, Sjt. K. S. Thakare, and Sjt. Anantrao Gadre, will address the meeting and Dr. N. D. Savarkar will preside.

RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM JANMASHTAMI CELEBRATION

In connection with the Janmashtami festival, a public meeting will be held at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, tomorrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. The programme includes devotional songs by the girls of the Poddar School, Santa Cruz, speeches by R. P. Bakshi, J. K. Mehta and Swami Vishwanand.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above Society, Dr. Iraj J. Taraporewalla will deliver a lecture on "Modern Youth" in the hall of the Society at Ismail House, Nishanpada Road, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. Mr. Mahomed Husein A. Fazulbhoy will preside.

"ACHUT KANYA'S" SPECIAL BENEFIT CINEMA SHOW

In connection with the "Art in Home" Exhibition to be held in November under the auspices of the Gujarati Ladies' Co-operative Stores, Ltd., a benefit cinema show of "Achut Kanya" will be held at the Roxy Theatre, Queen's Road at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

Smt. Devika Rani will be present on the occasion. All are cordially invited to take advantage of this show. Tickets are available from the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Stores, Servants of India Society's Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay

BOMBAY PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, a public meeting of private motor drivers will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Jinnah Hall, Sjt. Yusuf Meherally the President of the Union will preside and prominent leaders will address the meeting.

The members are informed that a deputation of private motor drivers will wait upon the Commissioner of Police, to bring to his notice, their various grievances and hardships and suggest remedies for the same.

It has been also decided to start a "Study Circle" for the benefit of the members. Sjt Yusuf Meherally will inaugurate a course of lectures, once a week. It is expected that the drivers will greatly benefit by them.

A draft scheme for a Co-operative Credit Society is ready and the salient features of the same will be explained at the meeting.

I. L. O.'s Progress Upsets Mody

"Conventions Being Forged Without Due Regard To Realities

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

Sir Homi Mody, Employers delegate to the International Labour Conference arrived in Bombay yesterday.

Interviewed by the Associated Press he said:

"The International Labour Organisation has done an enormous amount of good, but it strikes me as the young man in a hurry. Conventions are being forged without due regard to realities. The worst of it is that the pace is being set by countries which on account of internal difficulties have had to resort to very advanced labour legislation and which are seeking now to make a virtue of necessity. For obvious reasons, they want the rest of the world to follow them. No one is so blind as not to see that a great deal remains to be done in the domain of social legislation, but the pace must be regulated at every stage by the conditions of the times. Ambitious and ill-considered programmes can only end in frustration. To repeat the warning. I uttered at Geneva, the B.I.T.—as the organisation is known—must take care that it does not degenerate into a Bureau of Industrial Troubles."—A. P.

CASE AGAINST GERMAN CONSUL'S SON

Defence Tenders Evidence Of Expert

The evidence of an expert was tendered by the defence when Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, resumed on Friday the further hearing of the case in which Count Otto Magnus Graf von Donhoff, son of the German Consul in Bombay is charged with causing the death of Mr. Edouardo Luis de Gama de Silva by rash and negligent driving of a motor car.

Mr. R. A. Narielwala, Service Manager of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, examined by Mr. S. D. Vimadalal, counsel for the defence, said that he had examined the car involved in the case on Wednesday and found the two front tyres absolutely worn out and had no threads on them. About 50 per cent of the motorists, he said, were riding in cars with practically no threads on their tyres.

Witness explained to the Court the various causes which led to the skidding of a car. Skidding occurred generally when the brakes were suddenly applied and the rear wheels were locked. The car in such a case would take the line of least resistance and would swerve either to the left or right. The general cause of a skid, however, is the condition of the surface of the road. In his opinion moist roads were worse than a wet surface. The fact of the worn-out tyres in this car was one of the principal causes for the skidding of car as there would be hardly any grip maintained on the crown of the road.

PRESENCE OF MIND

Defects in the brakes of a car, witness stated, might not be apparent when these were applied slowly when the car was travelling at a moderate speed. But when a driver applied his brakes violently in a sudden emergency, any defects existing in the brakes became at once apparent. Under such conditions, should a car skid, an experienced driver would promptly release the brakes, and de-clutch, but, in his opinion, the driver should have the presence of mind to do this.

In cross-examination witness said not one in a thousand drivers would have the presence of mind to de-clutch. He stated that he had not examined the brakes of the car.

The defence closed their case and further hearing was adjourned to September 3.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, Mr. S. D. Vimadalal instructed by Mr. D. Billimoria appeared for the defence.

JOURNALISTS SEE "SAVITRI"

On the invitation of the Bombay Talkies Limited, about a hundred local journalists attended a special Press show of 'Savitri" at the Malad Studios on Friday evening. An interesting feature of the function was an exhibition of still photographs, publicity material, and some costumes, jewellery and other "properties" used in the film. Of special interest were three large frescoes which, along with nine others, were specially painted for a scene in the film by artists from the J. J. School of Art.

After the show, the journalists were photographed with important officials of the studio including Producer Himansu Rai, Sir Richard Temple, Director Franz Osten and Devika Rani, the star.

MONTHLY FLAG-SALUTATION

At Congress House

Under the auspices of the B.P.C.C the monthly Flag-Salutation Ceremony will be performed to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on the Terrace of the office Building of the Congress House, when Sjt. Motichand Kapadia will unfurl the national flag.

AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of The Santa Cruz Congress Committee, the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-00 a.m. (S.T.) at Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

IN "C" WARD.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee a monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Committee's Office Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road. Sjt. Manilal Jemal Sheth will hoist the Flag.

AT VILE PARLE.

The monthly Flag salutation ceremony will be performed at Vile Parle Chhaoni to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m.

AT MALAD.

The monthly Flag salutation ceremony will be performed by Cjt. Gokulkhan Bhatt at Poddon Estate, Malad (East) to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m.

IN 'A' WARD.

The monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed tomorrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m at the south end of the Bazargate Street, just near the Bazargate Clock Tower. Syt. S. A. Brelvi the President of 'A' Ward District Congress Committee will unfurl the Flag.

IN "F" WARD.

The monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will take place at the maidan near Naigaon Chawls tomorrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) when prominent Congressmen will speak.

FOUR PERSONS ACQUITTED OF MURDER

Four persons who were charged with the murder of one Fazul Abdul Huq, a photographer, were acquitted by Mr. Justice Somji at the High Court Sessions on Friday.

The special jury unanimously found them not guilty.

The accused were Sitaram Biharilal Mahmad Yakub, Mahomed Kyub and Usmat Ullah.

An interesting legal point arose from a confession made by the fourth accused, which was later withdrawn by him. In this statement, he took the whole responsibility for the crime on himself and said that the other three accused were not at the scene of the offence.

As this confession was in favour of accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3, their counsel wanted to put it in as evidence on their behalf. This was objected to by Mr. R. H. Pardiwala, counsel for accused No. 4. His lordship, however overruled the objection.

The Judge also rejected Mr. Pardiwala's application to have his client's case tried separately.

Ultimately the jury brought in a verdict as above.

Photographic Society Of India

A public meeting for the inauguration of the Photographic Society of India will be held in Blavatsky Lodge at 5-30 p.m. tomorrow (Sunday) under the presidentship of Mr. C. R. Gerrard of the School of Art of Bombay. The idea of amalgamating all the clubs, large and small, in Bombay to form a new club which would provide a studio and a darkroom in their own premises for the use of the members was put forward by Mr. M. Desai of the Camera Art Group at their recent meeting.

The new club to be called the Photographic Society of India, the membership of which to be kept open to persons interested in photography all over India will have the following objects:

1. The Club will provide a well equipped darkroom and studio in its own premises for the use of the members; 2. It will have periodical exhibitions of the works of their members which will be kept open to the public in order to create interest in this art; 3. The Club proposes to start a Photographic periodical of their own the first of its kind in India which will be tri-monthly in the first instance and 4 The technical committee will be in charge of the criticism section to criticise pictures from upcountry members twice a month during the meeting of the Club.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

To-day I am compelled to draw the attention of the Bandra Municipality to the growing menace of the "dharamsala," situated along the Bandra Railway Station Road. as a result of criticism in the Press it was proposed that the Municipality should convert it into a primary school, but beyond mere talk nothing has been done.

This "dharamsala" is intended to afford shelter to needy persons for a night or too, but is now used largely by "mavalis" who have made this place a sort of semi-permanent headquarters.

The "dharamsala" itself is in a filthy condition and is far from fulfilling its purpose as a temporary rest house for the poor but has become the rendezvous of most of the local toughs.

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following members of the Versova Village Congress were elected on the Executive Committee at a meeting of the Village Congress Committee held recently:—

President Dr. L. R. Dandekar, Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. N. N. Vesavekar. Members of the Committee, Mr. Vesavekar, Mr. Nakhava, Mr. Bhate, Mr. Pilankar, Mr. Sarma and Mr. Rat.

BANDRA ACADEMY.

To-morrow at 6-30 p.m. will be held in St. Andrew's Girl's High School Hall, an academy organised under the auspices of the Men's Sodality, St. Andrew's Church Bandra.

Miss Beryl Pereira, B.A. will speak on "Why should I remain a Catholic" and Prof. Joseph Valadares, on "God and Depression."

The academy is open to the general public and Rev. Fr. P. E. Fernandes, Inspector of Bombay Catholic Schools will preside.

FUTURE OF KURLA MUNICIPALITY

Reported Move To Amalgamate With Bombay

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Aug. 27.

Ever sincee the Assembly election, the town of Kurla is throbbing with new-blood and getting conscious of its own rights and responsibilities. The residents are smarting under the supersession of the Municipality and as there is now a Congress Government in office, the residents and leading citizens are trying hard to get the early restoration of the Municipality. A numer of public meetings were held wherein the early restoration was deanded The last of such meetings was convened under the joint auspices of the Congress Committee Kurla and the Democratic Front party. Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta presided over the above meeting when it was resolved to demand early restoration. But the residents of Kurla are not a little surprised at the reported new move for amalgamation with Bombay. They were, as is reported, taken by surprise at the private meeting of Thursday last called to counteract the restoration propaganda and place before the public real facts in this regard. The meeting was called, it is reported, by the Congress Committee where both Mr. R. N. Mehta and Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt were present.

In the course of an interview which I had with both Messrs. Mehta and Bhatt, I gathered that the meeting was an informal one and was not required to formulate any decision. And the report that the meeting arrived at definite decision is incorrect in that respect. Mr. Ramnikrai and Gakulbhai stated how the Congress Committee could go against its own previous decision arrived at in its meeting of the 14th inst. where it was decided to demand early restoration and to run the election on Congress ticket. They further told me that the meeting was certainly not against restoration of the Municipality and all wanted the restoration. What was apprehended was only the prospective personnel of members and they assured those present that every care would be taken and persuasion adopted to secure the right candidates for the membership. The meeting dispersed without any decision and it is regrettable that the proceedings of the meeting should be interpreted as a demand for amalgamation with Bombay. To them amalgamation was out of question as it was something like getting out of the frying pan into the fire. The amalgamation move Messrs. Ramnikrai and Bhatt tabooed as unhealthy in outlook and impracticable. They expected the people of Kurla to stand by the demand for restoration.

"TURKS ARE TRUE MUSLIMS"

A Visitor's View

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ali Baakza who had gone to Europe last April with His Highness Sultan of Makalla returned to Bombay by s.s. "Chitral" on Thursday.

Khan Bahadur Baakza also visited Turkey and Egypt. Khan Bahadur Baakza writes:—

There is no truth in the report published in some newspapers that the Turks had given up Islam. The Turks are true Muslims. There are 520 mosques in Turkey out of which 400 are daily crowded for prayers There are fifty Arabic Madrassas. They pray in Arabic like us. In Juma prayers after reciting the Khutba in Arabic they translate the same into Turkish language. Men and women read and learn Kuran by heart in several mosques. I saw several mosques where Kuran was translated into Turkish language for the audience. All Turkish men and women dress in English dress. Nobody can wear Turkish cap as it is strictly prohibited. While asked for the reason they reply that this has been the national head-dress of Greeks for 900 years and this cap was introduced in Turkey only since 300 years ago and that too, is not familiar The Turkish cap is now worn more in Egypt, Syria and India. Turkish Muslims are very brave and courteous. They honour the order of Mustafa Kamal. After the great war Turkey has improved tremendously and has become a great Power.

All over the continent, including Muslim cities, sea and sun bathing has become a fashion and "purdah" has been abolished in the Muslim countries and only at some places it prevails among 10 to 20 per cent of the population.

FIRST MANAGER OF CENTRAL BANK

Homi Captain Appointed

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India, Limited, held on Friday, Mr. Homi S. Captain was appointed as the first Manager of the Bank.

Mr. Homi Captain has been for 17 years the Secretary of the Board and he is thoroughly conversant with the many and intricate details of the management and affairs of the Bank.

The appointment has been well received in commercial circles.

Sir Pheroz Sethna will continue to act as the Managing Director of the Bank and the creation of the new post of Manager will greatly assist him in the discharge of his duties.

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Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
With Gloria Stuart, Claude Rains, William Harrigan, Dudley Digges, Una O'Connor, Henry Travers, Forrester Harvey. Screenplay by R. C. Sherriff. Produced by Carl Laemmle, Jr. Directed by James Whale. Presented by Carl Laemmle.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1937

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY

The Bombay Government's Prohibition policy, as outlined by the Excise Minister, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, in the Legislative Assembly on Friday, was naturally received with enthusiastic cheers by almost the entire House, as the most influential parties therein, namely, the Congress Party, the Muslim League Party and the Democratic Swaraj Party, have always been whole-hearted supporters of Prohibition. Dr. Gilder made it clear that the Government aimed at enforcing complete Prohibition in three years and that a vigorous beginning commensurate with that scale could not be made at once only because all liquor licenses had already been auctioned and liquor sales could not be stopped at once unless very heavy compensation was paid. But he assured the House that very soon complete Prohibition would be enforced in two or three talukas in each of the three Divisions of the Presidency, in Waghara and Jambusar talukas in Gujerat, in Shegaon, Nawasa and Pathal Mahal in Maharashtra, and in Ankola and Kumta in Karnatak. He made it clear, too, that mere revenue considerations would never be allowed to stand in the way of complete or partial prohibition in any part of the Presidency where any progress was possible through propaganda. He accordingly urged the public to start Prohibition Leagues everywhere and promised them every possible support from Government.

A Good Beginning

It is clear from the above announcement that the Bombay Government have made as good a beginning as is possible in the circumstances and may be trusted to succeed thoroughly in their Three Year Plan of Prohibition. The difficulties are well-known and for the most part they are financial. Dr. Gilder pointed out that, though during the next six months the loss through Prohibition would be only two lakhs, it would be over thirty lakhs next year. This is an under-estimate. For if the temperance propaganda suggested by Government themselves is successful, as it is bound to be to an appreciable extent, in every part of the Presidency, the financial loss may well be over a crore during the financial year 1938-39. Government should anticipate that loss and be prepared for it even from now, in the sense of not depending upon that amount for any recurring expenditure. Else they would themselves be in the position of a vested interest and as such tempted to slacken the pace of Prohibition. The Excise revenue is about three crores and it is no light job to forego it almost at one stroke, that is, in three years. Measures to replace that revenue should not be delayed.

Public Co-operation Essential

The next difficulty in enforcing Prohibition is the prevention of smuggling, of illicit distillation and of the use of methylated spirit as a substitute for liquor. Smuggling may be common where State territory is hard by but it can be effectively prevented by an efficient excise police with the co-operation of the public. For the prevention of illicit distillation, too, public co-operation is essential but, fortunately, it will be available everywhere under the new regime for the sake of a great moral and economic reform the success of which must redound to the credit of India. The possible use of methylated spirit as liquor is a far more serious problem, though it will be confined to those addicts with depraved tastes. Here the police can do but little but vigilant prohibitionist workers will succeed in weaning the addicts from a terribly injurious habit. In view, therefore, of the essential need for public co-operation in facing all the difficulties noted above, temperance or total abstinence leagues should be started all over the Presidency. A conference of tried workers and all those who are prepared to help actively in the Prohibition campaign may well be organised by every Provincial Congress Committee at early date.

India's Future In Films

The British Film Industry is, Reuter broadcasts the information obtained from the 'Morning Post', 'preparing a scheme whereby the Government will be asked to subsidize the establishment of British film studios and cinemas in India so that Britain may compete with Germany and America for the provision of cinema entertainment in villages". It is proposed that "local labour will be used and the writers and players will be Indian but the producers, directors and key technicians will be experienced Britons." The Associated Press sought immediately the views of Sir Phircze Sethna, of the Motion Picture Society of India, who expressed great alarm and described the British scheme as positively unjust. It is not necessary, at the present moment, to deal at length with the manner in which the Society, which has for sometime enjoyed his guidance as President, has, directly and indirectly, created circumstances in the country which made easy, what he describes as the 'contemplated in-road' of the British Film Industry. Nor is it necessary to examine in detail his views about quality films made in England which he is reported to have said, the 'Indian public is prepared to patronize'. His reference to the 'very remote' scope of activities of American and German concerns in India is ambiguous. His optimism about 'travelling cinemas' in 'rural areas' and about the 'foremost Indian producers' is similarly extraneous to the root problems of the film industry which demands nation-wide reconstruction in terms of clearly formulated national objectives. The proposal for subsidized British film studios and cinemas in India touches the interests of a different and far wider public than that within the outlook visualized by the spokesman of a Society, that has enumerated trade grievances and indulged, whenever the chance offered, in spectacular publicity but done practically little to arouse the 'foremost Indian producers' to a sense of their own indispensable national responsibilities.

The danger to the Indian film industry involved in the proposal for subsidized British film studios is real, not new, cannot be exaggerated and is entirely unambiguous. But that danger cannot be fought solely, if at all, with negations. Its far-reaching consequences involve not merely the Indian film trade but also the nation as well; not merely the financial prospects or profits of the film industry but also the social, cultural and political advancement of the nation. Consequently, if the film industry claims national sanctions and protection against the threatened danger it must validate these claims and make them irrefutable by organized measures of national film services and by national objectives adopted as an essential policy of every Indian film studio. We have, time and again, pointed out the imperative necessity of this reconstructive work. The effective answer to foreign 'in-roads' is to organize immediately the production, for example, of entertainment 'shorts', topicals, travelogues, cartoons, social skits or educational and documentary films, for rural as well as urban areas. The British film industry has established its rank in documentary films and, however eager the British nation had been to help its industry with the quota, experience, national self-respect and prestige led it to insist on the quality and cost of production tests as a preliminary to national protection. The British 'quota quickies' have been a sad delusion. It is an unmistakable warning for the Indian public. The report about the proposed subsidized British film studios in India cannot be news to any one familiar with the events in the British film world. This journal had months ago drawn attention to the series of film displays planned by the Imperial Institute in London and particularly to the lecture at the East India Association by Sjt. Dewan Sherar whose kind references to the Empire Film Board and assurances about the market in India were blessed by no less a person than Mr. R. H. Butler.

The danger to the Indian film industry is not by any chance imaginary and every legitimate protective measure that could be formulated should be implemented by organized country-wide action. But however ardent we may be in our protesting zeal, our action would remain nationally ineffective if we did not interpret, as we must, national safeguards as only a means to national film services and national objectives in films as the essential preliminary to national protection. We have already suggested some of the varieties of films neglected by the industry. We must also draw the attention of the industry to the manifold problems of organization and equitable adjustment, inside the studios and outside. The interests of the artistes, operators, technicians, cine-writers, the convenience and comfort and accommodation of cine-fans, the demand for better cine-theatres and better social pictures—all these have been practically over-looked; all these are forms of national service they cannot ignore if they need national protection.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

Random Jottings

(BY "TODARMAL.")

During the week under review there has been considerable long liquidation and realising in almost all markets under the influence of Sino-Japanese situation. Cotton, wheat, linseed, silver, seeds, shares and other cereals registered moderate declines.

The Local Exchange displayed sagging tone in steel, cement, electric and utility shares on professional unloading. Cotton mill shares were exceptionally steady on the belief that imports of cloth from Japan would be restricted. Government securities were fairly steady with some investment support.

So far there is no official announcement regarding cotton loans on the present American cotton crop but it is generally believed that nine cents will be given. Hedge selling is increasing and prices are reaching low levels.

Use of Waste Land

There was much discussion regarding the use of waste land in the Bombay Assembly but the Hon. Mr. Morarji, the Revenue Minister, made it clear that the present Ministry believed in action and considered the practical side of all questions. A committee of experts will be appointed to go into all questions regarding giving waste land to peasants. It is essential to know the value of the land and find out the exact cost of turning it into cultivation. Waste land may be of inferior quality and may not yield sufficient profit and thus the whole proposition may defeat its object. Most of the land now lying idle must be of a poor quality and needs careful examination and the Revenue Minister being aware of this state of things has not yielded to the proposal for its immediate distribution.

There are many important questions relating to tenants and landlords which require to be dealt with and all the measures which are under contemplation must be devised in such a way that the full benefit goes to the peasant and not to the landlord who is mainly responsible for many of the difficulties.

Hasten Slowly

Pasture land is made free, but, on examination, it will be found that in some places there is little pasture land and this will necessitate provision of land according to the need of the place. The present cattle-pond system is also defective and after the loss of the crop to send cattle to the pond will be of no use. Village panchayats must be established to estimate the loss and make the scheme payable.

The present Ministry has assumed considerable responsibility with limited powers and it is not wise to stampede it. Hasty steps are likely to result in small benefits and impatient demands should not be accepted without mature consideration. The Ministry is fully alive to its duty and what it needs is effective co-operation.

Easy Money Market

Money market was easy with day to day loans available at half a per cent and there being little trade demand the market looks like continuing easy for some time. Sales of Treasury Bills amounted to rupees two crores and the rate was Rs. 0-7-7 per cent.

Silver market was easy on heavy tired liquidation by local Bulls and both London and Montreal markets were also easy on speculative selling. The immediate outlook remains uncertain but the American Treasury is expected to support the market at the decline.

The local cloth market is keeping up a good tone and mills are working at full capacity, some of them working double shifts. It is generally believed that that there will be good sales to Calcutta during the Pooja holidays and similarly large business is expected in the local market during Diwali when local dealers buy some of their requirements.

Stock Exchange Reform

The Bombay Stock Exchange is

(Continued on Page 19 Col. 5)

SOME LINES OF TURF CLUB REFORM

The reform of the Turf Club is a problem bristling with difficulties. The main obstacle arises from the constitution of the Club which is too "wooden and antediluvian" to serve the national needs of a resurgent India. According to the Articles of Association, the object of the Club is to carry on the function of a "race-course company and hotel-keepers, licensed victuallers and refreshment purveyors" and even the scanty support it has given to indigenous horse-breeding industry seems to be incidental, and does not appear to be the result of any settled policy. Planned development of horse-breeding industry is not its purpose, and it will be a hard job for it to satisfy the Finance Minister's test to justify the support granted to it by the Legislature. But if the Finance Minister is serious that the Turf Club should be the pivotal centre to stimulate indigenous horse-breeding industry, there should be a thorough overhauling of the constitution for adequate Indian representation and a new orientation of policy with the larger interests of the country in view.

Room For Ministers

Any well-conceived reform of the Turf Club should knock the bottom off the non-national elements that rule the roost, taking advantage of the limited club membership. The present limit of 350 must go once for all, and one cannot agree even with the limit of 500 put forward by the Twenty-nine," though it may be a temporary palliative. Membership should be purely governed by considerations of public demand and the capacity of the club to provide amenities. The artificial distinction between club and stand members must go or else stand members must be given adequate representation on the Committee. Over and above these members, there are thousands of non-members who supply the sinews of war to the Turf Club by "gate-crashing" and swelling the Tote. They are in fact the biggest stakeholders whose interests should be equally safeguarded. It is a pity that even decades of racing has not brought forth a representative association of punters. In the scheme of reforms, there should be room for one or two Cabinet Ministers in the Committee. There need be no surprise at the proposal, for the Government is an interested party because of the betting and entertainment tax. In the new scheme of things which the Finance Minister envisages, the Ministers can give a guiding hand in directing the policy of the Club towards national ends, especially in the matter of horse-breeding industry. At the same time, they can effectively safeguard the interests of non-member punters, whose stake is no less vital. These broad lines of reform will bring more Indian element in the club which will make it a mirror of public opinion.

Make Club A Live-Wire

The Turf Club authorities may see "Red" in these proposals, but they are absolutely necessary to make the club a live—wire body, national in outlook and policy, enjoying unstinted popular support. We are not blind to the part which the club has played in the civic life and social welfare of the city. The inauguration of Hospital Day stakes, motor parades, Red Cross Pageants and other charity performance stands to the Club's credit. But greater things can be expected from the Club, if the administration is broad-based and its constitution is thoroughly overhauled. That the authorities are not entirely ignorant of the popular agitation over its policy is evident. In the last annual general meeting, the chairman, Mr. Geddis, explaining to the Club members the pros and cons of the proposal to purchase the race-course site, made the following significant remarks: "If we purchase this ground, it will swallow a large portion of the assets of the Club and what is going to be your position, if for some political reason, our annual licence to race is not renewed or has any condition attached to it regarding Indian horses and the percentage of stakes which could only result in racing at a very heavy loss? These, gentlemen, are by no means impossibilities, and the result would be the ruin of the Club."

Geddis As Prophet

One should give credit to Mr. Geddis for playing the prophet, and the fact that the anticipated attack on the Turf Club policy regarding conditions for Indian horses and the percentage of stakes allotment, lets the cat out of the bag. Schemes adumbrated by the Turf Club authorities, including the five-year plan, to further the cause of Indian horse-breeding have failed, and the Club has further plans like the "Eve Scheme" etc. towards that end. There is no desire to question the sincerity of the Club authorities in their efforts, but after a study of their schemes, one cannot help infering that they have all along tinkered with the problem, instead of [illegible] it. The main handicap to the success of the schemes is the avowed belief of the Club that a more prominent place to the country-bred in the scheme of racing will render it less attractive and thus affect the stakes. Now they attempt to cover their failure by enunciating the strange doctrine that merely giving stakes will not encourage horse-breeding. It is here that the line of cleavage between the Turf Club authorities and public opinion runs wide.

Are the Turf Club authorities prepared to state that they are solely concerned with filling its coffers, irrespective of the fate of the Indian horse-breeding industry? If they say so, they will simply be playing into the hands of the Finance Minister who gave the following reasons for his nationalisation plan: "There are many public utility services, which are at present being utilised for the benefit of a few at the cost of the community as a whole. There is no reason why the state should not nationalise these activities and appropriate the profits for the good of the community as a whole."

Must Move With The Times

In between the nationalisation policy of the Finance Minister and that of exclusive self-interest of the Turf Club, there are many ways in which the wide gulf between the Turf Club and public opinion can be bridged, and I have sketched the scheme of reforms with that end in view. In

(Continued on page 13 Col. 4)

No Need For Governor's State Drive To The Race-Course

By: NATIONALIST V.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

SANTANDER

Yet another province has fallen to General Franco. Despite prolonged and heroic resistance the people of Santander have had to surrender to the Insurgent Army which formally occupied the city on Thursday. While it is a sad blow, no doubt, the fall of Santander should not be taken to mean the end of Republican resistance. In other parts of the country loyalist troops are bravely holding on in the face of heavy odds even, when possible, inflicting reverses on the Rebels. How far the military victories of Insurgents are due to the help received from Fascist Powers can be imagined from the Rome report that the fall of Santander was celebrated in the Italian capital as a victory for the Legionaries. It is a victory, indeed, for World Fascism and the last nail in the coffin of the Non-Intervention fraud.

A SHOCKING OUTRAGE

It is difficult to dismiss the bombing of the car of Sir H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador in China, by the Japanese 'planes as a mere accident. The circumstances attending this incident are, to put it very mildly, extremely intriguing, and give a revealing insight into the Japanese technique. As the London "Times" says: "The outrage serves to underline the implications of the intolerable situation", created by the Japanese aggression in China. It is premature to discuss here the grave international consequences which are likely to flow from this tragedy. It seems, however, as if Britain, who has already suffered considerable losses in the continued turmoil in Shanghai, will be provoked into taking a firm line in the present crisis. Even if the British Foreign Office may hesitate to forsake its 'pursuit of peace' policy, it is evident that British public opinion will not be now satisfied with merely formal expression of regrets. To quote the 'Times' again: "Apologies alone will not be a sufficient reparation for 'accidents' of this kind." It is needless to say that the world will be watching with keen concern the further developments of this incident.

TERMS FOR TRIBESMEN

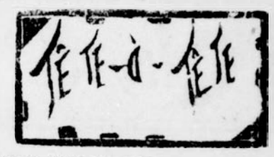
The Government of India have published a summary of their policy towards the Waziristan tribes and the peace terms which have been offered to the hostile tribes. The punishment includes surrender of two thousand rifles and fines amounting to Rs. 75,000. It is still doubtful how the punishment is to be inflicted on a people who, according to official Communiques, are still actively engaged in open hostilities. But it is quite clear that the whole scheme aims at further encroachment on tribal area, in accordance with the well-known 'Forward policy' of Imperialism. Those who know anything about the history of India's North-West Frontier during the last few decades will not be surprised at the importance given to the road-building programme. These roads have been the permanent excuse for many encroachments on the territory of the independant tribesmen. And 'Protected Areas' will, of course, soon experience all the 'blessings' which Imperialist protection implies.

WELCOME ANXIETY

The cut motions in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, moved to discuss Government's land revenue policy and allied questions, were naturally opposed by the Ministers concerned but the whole Cabinet must have wholeheartedly welcomed the anxiety of the critics to secure prompt relief to the peasant. The Ministers assured the House that they were even more anxious in this respect than any other Party and that they were pledged to a policy of land revenue reduction, of reducing rural indebtedness and otherwise ameliorating the condition of the peasant. But they justly pointed out that the formulation of legislative measures, which they had already taken up, needed some time. Let us hope that, when those measures are formulated, the critics will not complain that the Cabinet is going too far or too fast. We hope, too, that those who now compliment the Cabinet on its caution will duly support the results of its cautious effort to give relief to those whose urgent need for it is admitted by all.

LAND REVENUE REMISSION

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, who moved a cut in the Revenue Minister's demand for a grant under land revenue, meant to suggest that rich landlords should not be given the benefit of any remission of land revenue. The suggestion was sensible but, as the Minister pointed out, the classification of agriculturists was not easy in practice. What is essential is that the many in need should get relief even if it means also relief to those who do not need it. Normally, it may be a good plan for Government to require each agriculturist to make out a case for relief to himself. The rejection of Mr. Parulekar's motion without a division is but one of the many signs of the complete confidence of the House in the Congress Cabinet.



WITHOUT COMMENT

Mr. Satyamurti asked ... these representatives (to the Imperial Conference) were sent to the Conference to represent Indian public opinion.

Mr. Mudie replied: To represent India. (Laughter.)

Mr Satyamurti: Are there any steps taken to ascertain how far these representatives can speak on behalf of India?

Mr. Mudie: I have no further information to give.

Seth Govind Das: What is meant by India.

President: Surely everybody knows India. (Laughter.)

Mr. Satyamurti asked whether these representatives take instructions from Government of India or they expressed their own views.

Mr. Mudie: Obviously, Government of India because they represent the Government of India.

—Central Assembly proceedings.

* * *

The attack on Sir H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador in Shanghai, is described by the London 'Times' as an 'unparalleled outrage'

We are glad the British Conservative journal realizes that. But it is curious that while the massacre of thousands of Chinese failed to move the British conscience, injury to a British Ambassador has suddenly awakened them to the realization of the Japanese menace.

* * *

The Japanese, by the way, are said to have started using poison gas.

Mussolini should at once order celebrations in Rome in honour of the historic event.

His Japanese 'chelas', the 'guru' of Fascism must be happy to note, are not doing badly and the glorious example of Abyssinia has not been lost on them.

* * *

"In a protest to General Franco against the attack on the steamer 'Neomi Julia' on August 23, the British Government assert that if the attacks are repeated, Britain would reserve the right to take action as the occasion may demand."

—Reuter.

The reprisals would be terrible, indeed, if Franco does not behave properly. The British Government would—— issue another protest.

* * *

Hitler Takes Over All Jute Sacking, says a headline.

Ashes may be provided by another Reichstag fire and then, appropriately attired, the Fuhrer can retire to a monastery.

* * *

Mr. Tyebali, President of the Indian National Association of Zanzibar, says he "cannot understand the attitude of elected members of the Assembly" like Mr. Jinnah and others who voted against the adjournment motion on Zanzibar.

Then, we are afraid, he does not know that such inscrutable conduct is almost the only common characteristic of these 'Independents.'

* * *

The Viceroy is starting on a walking tour.

Prospective title-holders, etc., should now give up the idea of purchasing stud bulls and instead should invest in a pair of shorts, hiking shoes and a ruck-sack. Take the road to health and happiness!

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague.)

(1) The number of adjournment motions, resolutions and interpellations in the Central Assembly disallowed by the Governor-General and the President during this session is still below the one thousand mark.

(2) The new type of third-class bogey to be introduced on the Indian State Railways will be made of electric material to cope with excessive rush.

(3) The hostile tribesmen who have been fined Rs. 75,000 are negotiating for a loan from the Reserve Bank of India.

* * *

It was after the examination, and the lecturer was waxing sarcastic over the results.

'Will those who know nothing whatsoever of this subject kindly stand?' he enquired.

After a slight pause a back-bencher rose to his feet.

'So', said the lecturer, grimly, 'you know nothing, eh?'

'Perhaps not quite as bad as that, sir', said the truthful one, 'but I hated to see you standing there alone.'

Japanese Sink Chinese Warship

NIGHT AIR-RAID ON NANKING

Fall Of Kalgan Denied: Tokio Preparing For Lengthy Operations

TOKIO, August 27.

It is claimed that the Japanese warships have sunk a Chinese warship, the 500-ton "Chaojih" near Tungchow.

Japan's Casualties

The official casualty lists in Shanghai area between August 23 and 26 are 65 Japanese killed and 360 wounded.

Air-Raid On Nanking

NANKING: Japanese 'planes raided the capital at night time and started fires in the mat-shelters wherein hundreds of labourers were housed. Forty labourers were killed.

Notwithstanding Japanese claims, the Chinese declare that they are still holding Kalgan.—Reuter.

PREPARING FOR LENGTHY OPERATIONS

PEKING, Aug. 27.

Reuter's correspondent, on a visit to the Japanese headquarters in Changhsintien, was impressed by the strength of the Japanese mechanised equipment. The latest scientific apparatus is being lavishly employed. Wanpingsien, the scene of the original Sino-Japanese conflict has been converted into a huge transport park. Obviously the Japanese are making preparations to sustain lengthy operations.—Reuter.

CHINA COMPLETES REDISPOSITION OF FORCES

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27.

Chinese have completed the redisposition of their regular forces at Shanghai.

At night all are reported to have withdrawn from the immediate neighbourhood of Shanghai and to have established a fortified line more than a thousand metres from the boundary of the International Settlement.—Reuter.

MANCHUKUO COMMANDER KILLED

TOKIO, Aug. 27.

A sniper shot killed Major General Shigeo Fujii Commander of a division of the Manchukuo native troops when Fujii was reconnoiting the Chinese positions in Chahar. Reuter.

BOMBED WHILE ON PEACE MISSION

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27.

Col. Lovat Fraser in an interview paid tribute to Col. Hugessen's courage and calmness. Despite great pain he did not complain and after arriving at the hospital he attended to certain urgent business before submitting to ministrations of nurses.

Col. Lovat Fraser said that Mr. Hugessen was 'en-route' to Shanghai to give his fellow countrymen the message of good-cheer.

Earlier it was reported that Mr. Hugessen was proceeding to Shanghai to discuss with the Japanese Ambassador the ways and means for the purpose of restoring peace in Shanghai..—Reuter.

HUGESSEN'S HEALTH

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27

Ambassador Hugessen had a reasonably satisfactory night and is slightly better.—Reuter.

Wounded Ambassador's Condition

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27.

The morning bulletin says that Sir Knatchbull-Hugessen spent a restless night but the general condition is satisfactory.—

A bulletin issued at 18-00 hours says that Sir H. Knatchbull-Hugessen spent a fairly cimfortable afternoon. It is now evident that the right kidney has been damaged but haemorrahage is moderate and is decreasing. His general condition has definitely improved.—Reuter.

Howe To Act For Knatchbull-Hugessen

LONDON, August 27.

Mr. R. G. Howe, formerly Counsellor of the British Embassy in Nanking is returning to China within a few days by the quickest available air routes to take charge, while Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen is incapaciated.—Reuter.

A TRAGIC ACCIDENT

British Press On Shanghai Bombing Outrage

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The "Daily Mail" says, "all the circumstances indicate that the unfortunate happenings was undoubtedly an accident. If friendly Anglo-Japanese relations are to be maintained all possible steps should be taken to see that unfortunate incidents with such grave implications are avoided in future."

The "Daily Telegraph" says, "the incident is of grave international consequence. No hasty conclusions should be drawn in England until it is thoroughly investigated. For the present, we must assume that the attack was an unintentional blunder. The attack dramatically reinforces the necessity for protesting against the disregard of neutral rights."

The "Morning Post" says, "the attack is inexcusable It is satisfactory to know that the Government will take appropriate action. The country will be content with nothing less."

The "Daily Herald" states, "there is no reason to doubt the sincerity of the Japanese apologies that it is a tragic accident".—Reuter's Special.

"Times" Says Britain Knows How To Retaliate

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The attack on Sir Knatchbull-Hugessen is described by the "Times" in a leader as an unparalleled outrage.

It says: "It may be taken for granted that the Japanese airmen would not have attacked Embassy cars if they had been aware of the identity of the occupants but that does not acquit the Japanese Government from their responsibility. Apologies alone will not be a sufficient reparation for "accidents" of this kind.

"The status of an Ambassador is sacrosanct. Nothing excuses its violation The outrage serves to underline the implications of the intolerable situation.

"The British Government, doubtless, know how to obtain satisfaction. They may be assured of the strongest public support in any "appropriate action" they may decide to take".—Reuter.

FORCED LANDING OF R. A. F. 'PLANE

KARACHI, Aug. 27.

A short Singapore type R.A.F. 'plane which left Karachi yesterday morning to Singapore had a forced landing on the Indus river near Kotri bridge. The 'plane has not been damaged and the entire crew of passengers numbering five are safe.

It is expected that after minor adjustments the 'plane will proceed on her journey to-day.—A. P.

LORD ROTHSCHILD DEAD

LONDON: August 27.

The death has occurred of Lord Rothschild, head of the English Branch of the famous banking firm.—Reuter.

(Lionel Walter Rothschild, second Baron (created in 1885) of the Austrian Empire and Lieutenant for City of London. He was a trustee of the British Museum since 1899. He was a member of Parliament (1899-1910) for Aylesbury Division of Bucks).

Japanese Use Poison Gas

Nankow Captured After Repeated Failures

NANKING, August 27.

The Generalissimo's headquarters allege that Japanese troops after repeated failures have captured Nankow.

They employed poison gas on August 24 and 25 on the Chinese troops of the Eighty-ninth division which were resisting most stubbornly.

JAPANESE MAINTAIN STEADY GUNFIRE

PEIPING, Aug 26.

Japanese shrapnel bursting over the mountains west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway greeted Reuter's special correspondent visiting the front southwest of Peiping

The main road from Peiping was crowded with guns, munitions and food supplies

The Japanese maintained a steady gunfire throughout the day.

Japanese Commander Lieut.-General Kawagishi interviewed stated that the line Nankow Changhsintien-Tientsin formed a continuous strategic front guarding the Peiping Tientsin area from Chinese attacks from the north west and south. —Reuter

WHY MOTOR BEHIND CHINESE LINES?

Japanese Embassy's Advice To Foreigners

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27.

The Japanese Embassy spokesman referring to the shooting of Sir Knatchbull-Hugessen's, said that the investigation was not yet complete and when the result was known it would be given full publicity. He added that "the unwarranted use of foreign flags by the Chinese" had rendered their use by "bona fide" travellers risky. It had already been declared dangerous to motor behind the Chinese lines. This danger would be shortly doubled when the Japanese army aircraft was brought into action He advised foreigners not to motor behind the Chinese lines and if they did so, to notify the Japanese in advance.

Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen had a more restful morning. Doctors are satisfied with his condition. A number of prominent Chinese and Japanese called at the hospital, including Mr. Kawagoe, the Japanese Ambassador, who was the only one allowed to see Sir Hugh. Lady Hugessen is rushing from Peitaho aboard the British Warship "Defender" which is due in Shanghai to-morrow morning.—Reuter's Special

MR. ANDREW MELLON DEAD

American Multi-Millionaire

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

The death has occurred of Mr. Andrew Mellon, multi-millionaire and a former American Ambassador in London.—Reuter

(Mr. Mellon was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 24, 1855, and was educated at Western University (now University of Pittsburgh). He entered the banking house of Thomas Mellon and Sons which later developed into the Mellon National Bank, the Union Trust Company and the Union Savings Bank all of Pittsburgh; was president of the Mellon National Bank Pittsburgh and officer or director in various financial and industrial corporations, and also engaged in development of many industrial enterprises.

He was chairman ex-officio of the Federal Reserve Board Farm Loan Board War Finance Corporation, United States section of the Inter-American high commission; director-general of railroads; and chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, O., on June 10, 1924.

FUNDING OF WAR DEBTS.

As chairman ex-officio of the World War foreign debt commission, Mr. Mellon had a large share in formulating the policy of the United States in regard to funding the war debts of foreign Governments owed to the U. S. Government.

In the management of the large internal debt of the U. S. Government resulting from the 1914-18 War, Mr Mellon was equally successful.

In 1935, Mr Mellon had to face the Federal Lawyers in Washington in connection with Government's fight before the Tax Board to collect £615 020 12s in taxes and penalties on Mr. Mellon's income for 1931. The multi-millionaire claimed that, so far from owing the money he was entitled to a refund of £30 000 on taxes that he did pay that year. In the end, Mr. Mellon was acquitted.)

The Romance Of Words.

YANKEE

Generally applied to anyone from the United States of America this nickname strictly belongs only to these of a few particular States. It originated as early as the time when the English settled in the six States that now comprise new England. These settlers were called "anglais" (French for "English") and the Red Indian's pronunciation of the word sounded to the Englishman himself just like "Yankee". Later a Massachusets (New England) farmer accepted the nickname, but turned it into an adjective meaning something like "first-rate". During the subsequent Revolution it was used by the Southerners to decribe a representative of any of the Northern States, and from this it was an easy step to universal application.

Turkey Warns Foreign Powers

Sequel To Torpedoing Ships

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The first note draws attention to the torpedoing of the "Ciudad De Cadiz" on August 15 at the entrance of Dardanelles and of "Armuru" on August 19 two miles from Tenedos.

The second reports the recent penetration of a mysterious submarine in the sea of Marmora.

A squadron of seaplanes and most powerful destroyers are searching Dardanelles and sea of Marmora for the mysterious submarine which is reported to have entered these waters.

The Turkish coastal batteries have been categorically ordered to shoot any suspect craft which will not satisfy the challenges.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST ALL-WHITE ENQUIRY

Consult Legislatures And Commercial Bodies Before Taking Action

The Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, in the course of a letter to the Secretary, to Government of India, Department of Commerce, on the Railway Enquiry Committee's Report writes:—

I have the honour as per directions of the Committee of this Chamber to urge upon the Government of India the necessity of giving an opportunity to the Indian Legislature and the Commercial Associations in the country to express their views on the report. No eminent Indians or representatives of the Indian Commercial Community were appointed on this Committee which was asked to examine and report on the position of India's State-owned Railways and say how their financial position could be put on a sound basis at an early date, even though protests were lodged and dissatisfaction expressed in this behalf by the Legislature as well as by the Indian Commercial Community. The report bears ample testimony to what generally happens when men having knowledge and experience of Indian conditions are excluded from such inquiries. The Enquiry Committee have, even taken upon themselves to go beyond their terms of reference and air their views on vitally important questions such as State-ownership of the Railways, the position of the Federal Railway Authority "vis-a-vis" the Government of the country.

The Committee of this Chamber think that for this additional reason Government of India must give full consideration to the report and take no hurried action on it.

NEW MOHUNT FOR TARAKESHWAR

Echo Of Agitation By Late C. R. Das

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

Jagannathashram Dasnami Baidik Sannyasi of Kankao (Manbhum District) has been appointed Mohunt of Tarakeshwar shrine by the District Judge, Hooghly.

Following the agitation started by the late C. R. Das in 1922, the Mohunt Satischandra Giri was displaced by a receiver appointed by Government to conduct the affairs of the shrine. Recently, the Brahman Sabha prayed for the appointment of a Mohunt.—A. P.

Congress & Independent M. L. A.'s Walk-out

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT.'S "CALLOUSNESS"

Reported Death Of Andaman Hunger-Striker And Its Sequel

CALCUTTA, August 27.

As a protest against what was characterised as the "callous and indifferent attitude of the Local Government" towards the situation arising out of the protracted hunger-strike by political prisoners in the Andamans and other centres, the entire Congress Party walked out for the rest of the day from the Bengal Legislative Assembly to-day.

SARAT BOSE'S STATEMENT

On the Assembly meeting after prayer interval at 5 p.m. Mr. Sarat Bose, Leader of the Opposition, got up in his seat and asked for definite information about the rumour of the death of one hunger-striker in the Andamans, which was persistent in the city and about which he had been trying in vain for the last three days to elicit information from the Home Minister.

In view of this alleged unresponsive attitude of Government in the face of definite information which had reached him from unofficial sources about the death of Sudhindra Dam of Mymensingh who had been convicted in connection with the Sealdah dacoity case and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, Mr. Bose announced that his party had no alternative but to walk out from the Assembly Chamber by way of recording their protest.

PREMIER'S APPEAL.

The Home Minister being absent at the time, the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, the Chief Minister informed the House that the same rumour had also reached his ears and he had sent an urgent telegram to the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans for confirmation. Pending replies from the Andamans he requested Mr. Bose to reconsider this decision of the Opposition.

The Speaker of the Assembly said that in view of the seriousness of the situation as disclosed from the statement of the Opposition Leader he would, if possible, have adjourned the business of the House but as important budget discussion was going on in the House, he thought it would not be proper to disturb the proceedings at this stage. Accordingly he proposed to continue the business of the House although the absence of the Opposition would be keenly felt.

M.L.A.'S WALK OUT.

After this the entire Congress Party walked out, followed by several members of the Independent Party.

After the Congress Party had walked out, the Home Minister, who came in by that time, made a statement saying that Government had received a telegram at 12-30 this noon from the Andahans, in which no deaths were reported uptil now. Only three hunger-strikers were mentioned on the seriously ill list.—United Press

CONGRESS PARTY MEETING

Move To Ease Andaman Crisis

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly are meeting in their Committee Room to discuss ways and means of getting the Local Government to take up a more liberal and conciliatory attitude on the question of the repatriation of political prisoners from the Andamans, which according to a responsible official of the Assembly Congress Party, would go a long way in inducing the hunger-strikers to give up or at any rate to suspend the hunger-strike for the present.—United Press

NO GRANT FOR COMMISSIONERS

Cut Motion In Assam Assembly Held Binding On Govt.

SHILLONG, Aug. 27.

The Speaker of the Assam Assembly gave his ruling to-day on a point of order raised by the Finance Minister, Assam Government, in connection with Mr. Abdur Rahaman's cut motion refusing the grant of Rs. 78,546 for posts of two Commissioners in Assam, which the House carried on August 17. The Speaker held that the refusal of the grant was perfectly legal and binding on Government.

The Congress Party's adjournment motion to discuss the question of the repatriation of the Andaman prisoners of Assam was withdrawn on an assurance given by the House Minister that he would move the Central Government in this regard.—United Press.

CAPITAL OF ORISSA

Premier's Reply To Deputation

CUTTACK, Aug. 27.

A deputation, on behalf of the Cuttack Defence Committee, waited upon the Orissa Minister's at the Chief Minister's residence to-day and urged them to give proper scope for public discussion before making the final decision as regards the selection of the Capital of the Province.

Replying to the deputation, the Chief Minister said that an official motion would be moved in the Assembly in this regard. He assured the deputationists that whatever be individual opinions, they would be guided by the decision of the Congress Party. But the Congress would never ignore public opinion. The Congress was creating public opinion and would always be guided by it.

He further assured that Government would not make such a move as would take the public unaware. He hoped the Assembly would make the right decision.—United Press.

BIHAR PUBLIC SAFETY ACT TO GO

PATNA, Aug. 26.

The "United Press" understands that the Government is introducing a Bill in this session of the Assembly repealing the Bihar and Orissa Public Safety Act.—United Press.

RELEASE HUNGER-STRIKERS

Mother Of Andaman Striker Appeals To Viceroy

LUCKNOW, Aug. 26.

Mrs. Sarat Kumari Sinha, mother of Bijay Kumar Sinha, a prisoner confined in the Andamans and who is now on hunger-strike, has addressed a letter to His Excellency the Viceroy appealing to him to intervene in the matter, so that all political prisoners, wherever they may be incarcerated for any offence, be released forthwith in order that peace may be restored in the country and the much coveted new Constitution may not have a permanent death.—United Press.

All-Burma Muslim League Formed

RANGOON, Aug. 27.

An All-Burma Muslim League was constituted at a meeting of the supporters of the All-India Muslim League held here at Memon-i-Jamat Hall under the presidency of Mr. Khan, a prominent Muslim of the city.—United Press.

SIRSI CIVIC ELECTION

10 Uncontested Seats For Congress

SIRSI (N. Kanara), Aug. 27.

Mr. C. S. Dhundshi wires:—

Local Congress Committee succeeded in securing all ten municipal seats uncontested. Mr. Virangouda Patil, President. Karnatak Harijan Sevak Sangh, was specially invited. A Harijan has been given one seat Mr. Virangouda addressed a public meeting. The election comes off to-morrow.

Franco Greets Il Duce

Italian Legionaries' Work Praised

ROME, Aug. 27.

Congratulatory telegrams have been exchanged between Gen. Franco and Sgr. Mussolini on the Nationalist entry into Santander and the part played therein by the Italian Legionaries.

Gen. Franco refers to the struggle against Asiatic baroarism being waged by the Legionaries and Nationalists in the name of Western Civilisation and the Duce speaks of the final victory, which will deliver Spain and the Mediterranean from all menaces against "our common civilisation."

LEGIONARIES' LOSSES.

An official bulletin says that the losses among Italian Legionaries in the battle for Santander between August 14 and 23 was 16 officers and 325 men killed and 60 officers and 1.616 men wounded.—Reuter.

SPANISH GOVT VICTORY

800 Prisoners Captured On Aragon Front

VALENCIA, Aug. 27.

The Government forces secured a victory in the Quinto Sector on the Aragon Front, capturing over 800 prisoners. The Eastern Army has advanced to a depth of ten miles between Teruel and Saragossa.—Reuter.

NATIONALISTS CAPTURE PORT LAREDO

HENDAYE, Aug. 27.

The Nationalists announce the capture of Port Laredo, thirty miles from Santander.

Five thousand prisoners were taken in the last few days making altogether 51,000.—Reuter.

NON-INTERVENTION PROCRASTINATIONS

LONDON, August 27.

The Chairman's Sub-Committee on Non-Intervention re-met this morning and decided to refer the joint report from the Non-Intervention Board on the observation system round Spain to the respective Governments. Whose replies will be considered at the next meeting probably on September 10.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN SUBURBS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Friday.

The suburban District Congress Committee is busy reorganising its district and is carrying out a systematic propaganda for the formation of new Congress Committees whenever possible. The district was slack for sometime but can now claim to have added about seven new Committees in Kurla, Bandra, Ghatkopar, Versova, Malad, Borivli and will have two more in Datusar and Kandivali

The Chembur Village Congress Committee members were specially invited to the village of Deonar three miles from Chembur. The villagers are all enthusiastic Congressmen and held a meeting under the presidentship of Mr. V. N. Purab. The villagers placed before the Chembur workers their grievances and asked them to help them. Mr. Narayanrao Acharya appealed to the Deonar residents to contribute one man from each family as member and thus help and organise this Congress work in the suburb. The villagers instantaneously responded to the appeal and to-day there are about a hundred members there in that small hamlet.

The residents were so overjoyed that they observed the night as gala night and arranged a whole night Kirtan and Bhajan programme.

Patna Chief Justice Operated Upon

PATNA Aug. 27.

Sir Courtney Terrell, the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court, was operated upon in the General Hospital for acute cholecyscipis, to-night about eight.

The operation was successful. The patient is doing well.—United Press.

Bombay Govt.'s Plans To Enforce Prohibition

(Continued from page 1)

Government had put forth the demand in continuation.

Mr. Khedgiker wanted to know if the sentence in the remark would be expunged and Dr. Gilder replied: "Yes, certainly."

The motion was then withdrawn.

Khan Bahadur Shaik Jan Mahomed Haji Shaik Kalla, Muslim Leaguer, moved a token cut to discuss the Excise policy of the Government of Bombay. He said that the Muslim League aimed at total Prohibition. He thanked Mahatma Gandhi for expounding Muslim principles regarding the drink evil. He suggested that the Government should not touch the wretched income through sale of drinks. Drink was the mother of all vices.

Mr. S. H. Jabhvala supporting the cut wanted the Excise Minister to declare what was Government's scheme and outline of policy regarding the enforcement of Prohibition within three years.

POLICY OUTLINED

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder replying to Mr S. H. Jabhvala stated that he was ready to lay down the policy of Government regarding prohibition before the House. He did not think that there was any need for a committee to go through the whole scheme and discuss and arrive at conclusions. The Assembly should form itself into a Committee and there were two days ahead during which time they could make all possible suggestions. The Government stood for prohibition—prohibition of alchohol, toddy, foreign liquor including opium. The loss of revenue did not matter. Government were aiming at real prohibition and not prohibition which would merely be an eyewash. This year liquor lincenses had been auctioned and liquor sales could not be stopped, unless heavy compensation was given to license owners.

SELECTED AREAS

Toddy licenses had been auctioned only for three months. Government had decided to try complete prohibition in two or three taluqas in each of three divisions in the presidency. There were difficulties which Government had to overcome. Government had decided to have prohibition in Waghra and Jambusar taluqas in Gujerat, Shegaon, Nevasa and Pathalmahal in Maharashtra and Ankola and Kumta talukas in Karnatak. The difficulties that Government had to face in the enforcement of prohibition were entirely different for each Division. There were bordering States for some talukas, there were rivers and railway lines cutting across certain other talukas and there were linguistic and other difficulties in the rest.

Continuing Dr. Gilder stated that Government were also considering the necessity of selecting an urban industrial area for prohibition.

So far as rural areas were concerned where prohibition was to be tried licenses for toddy or liquor or any kind of wine will be stopped. Two lakhs had been given to him for prohibition for six months. There would be a small loss due to the sale of toddy licenses till March next. If Government undertook prohibition in an industrial centre which had not yet been selected, it would incur a loss of revenue to the extent of about a lakh.

PLANS FOR ENFORCEMENT

The Speaker then referred to 'treefoot booths' which got licenses at concession rates as they were supposed to supply fresh Toddy. But this was being misused. Many opened shops at the foot of the tree and brought old Toddy and sold it there. Government would take steps to stop this. Government also would close down or remove all liquor or toddy shops which were within a hundred yards of any place of worship or school or hospital. While the loss this year through these measures would be two lakhs for the next year, the estimated loss would be about 30 lakhs. Government also would take measures to close down Toddy and liquor shops in industrial areas on pay days and holidays and were also contemplating reducing hours of sale. He said that he was looking to the House for co-operation. He hoped that it would be possible to enforce prohibition within three years. The law might be there, but willingness to enforce that law was necessary and the Speaker expected Members of the House to give all their co-operation. He asked Members to fond Temperance Associations and promised the ready support of Government (continued cheers).

PERMITS FOR DRUNKARDS

Mr. R. R. Bole, (Independent Labour Party) wholeheartedly supported Government's policy regarding prohibition and suggested that Government should accept his suggestion about issuing permits only to those who were prepared to sign a declaration to the effects that the signatory was a habitual drunkard.

Mr. S. L. Karandiker (Ratnagiri) wholeheartedly welcomed Government's drive to do away with the drink evil and said that Dr. Gilder's visit to Wardha and beyond had been of benefit to the House and the Presidency. Loss of revenue due to prohibition could be easily made up by social well-being of the people of the Presidency. He suggested that all liquor shops should maintain registers wherein names of all those who buy liquor should be written and submitted to Government every week.

Dr. Champaklal Ghia (Congress) stated that Government of India should co-operate with the Provincial Governments in enforcing prohibition and should share the loss of revenue.

Dr. J. A. Collaco thought that fresh Toddy contained vitamin "B". He suggested that the Excise Department should be handed over to the police so that expenditure could be cut down.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan supporting Government said that Government should give the House an exact idea of the loss that Government would incur by total prohibition. He expressed surprise that after Government had made known to the House its policy regarding prohibition, discussion of the cut motion should have continued.

The House rose for tea at this stage.

'IN NAME OF HUMANITY'

After the tea interval Mirza Akhtar Hassan, Muslim Leaguer, welcomed the scheme enunciated by the Excise Minister and said that he would be immortalized in human history. He suggested that those who drank in contravention of existing laws should get the punishment of flogging. This punishment might look like going back to barbarian days, but in the interest of humanity and with a view to root out the evil it was essential.

Mr. D. J. Ferreira opposing the policy enunciated by Dr. Gilder said that it was from the East that the drink habit went to the West and not from the West to the East. (Cries of Oh! oh!). He suggested that both Muslims and Hindus were in favour of Prohibition and that a law should be enacted that no Hindu or Muslim should drink and others would follow suit after seeing the effects of the law.

MR. MEHTA'S SUGGESTION

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta wanted to know how Government were going to meet the loss incurred through Prohibition. He also warned the Government about the difficulties they had to face. They had to face liquor interests which were very powerful and which had their feet firmly rooted since ages. He suggested that Government should bring in legislation prohibiting bringing of toddy to the City of Bombay.

SIGNS OF NEW ORDER

Mr. K. F. Nariman, supporting the Government policy, said that the difference between the old and new Government was visible. Today was a Red Letter Day in the history of the Presidency. With his experience as a Police Court lawyer and a humble social worker he could say that many of the evils in the City could be traced to drinking toddy or liquor. He warned the House against saying anything which they used to say against Prohibition, because till to-day there were laymen in charge of the Department, while to-day there was an experienced Doctor in charge of it. The speaker appealed to the Excise Department and staff to enter into the spirit of the new Government and co-operate with those who were in charge. He was sorry to say that the liquor and toddy trade was almost a monopoly of a community which was otherwise cultured, enlightened and progressive. He was sure that they would do their best when the appeal went forth from the Minister who was of their own community.

Mr. Nagindas Master said that everyone was vying with each other to offer help and co-operation to the Government in their policy of Prohibition and see that it succeeded. He was aware that many members of the House offered that the experiment of Prohibition should be tried in their districts. He was sure that Bombay would have the honour of being the Premier province to introduce Prohibition in India.

EUROPEAN ATTITUDE

Sir John Abercrombie, Leader of the Progress Party, said that it was obvious that there was an overwhelming majority in the House in favour of Prohibition. He warned Government and said that with power went responsibility. Government could not give away a quarter of its income and achieve its objective also. Rome was not built in a day and he welcomed the Finance Member's statement in his speech that Government would hasten slowly. He recognized that the Congress had power, but they should not have Prohibition through coercion. It had not been a success. It would only lead to gangs being started to have bootlegging and gangsters would come into existence and all sorts of crimes would start.

Mr. S. K. Patil thought that creating public opinion on the question was quite essential as mere passing of resolutions would carry the people nowhere.

Mr. Patil had not finished his speech on the cut motion, when the House adjourned till 10-30 a.m. to-morrow.

COMMERCE MEMBER DENOUNCES WEDGWOOD PLAN

(Continued from Page 1.)

tracts of company-managed railways be dealt with as such contracts expire. Finally, the amendment recommended that the recommendations concerning financial outlook and the Federal Railway authority be considered by the Assembly in conjunction with a resolution to be tabled by the Financial Commissioner of Railways concerning the cancellation of railway borrowings from the depreciation Fund and arrears of contributions to general Revenues.

REPORT'S RACIAL FEATURES

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai suggested that the Railway Member should have first placed before the House the Government's own conclusions on the Report. In his (the speaker's) view, the Committee on their own confession had no knowledge of Indian conditions. He criticised the racial features of the Report and thought that the only chapter that should be accepted was the one relating to dishonesty and incivility of the Railway Staff.

ANTI-INDIAN BIAS

Pandit Nilakanta Das declared that the Government should be ashamed at permitting such a report to be published with its implications on an anti-Indian bias. The immediate need was to make the people feel that the Railways were theirs.

Proceeding, he declared, "Sir Sultan Ahmed is an adulterated lawyer (loud laughter). I mean an unadulterated lawyer and the members of the House would have been able to produce a much better report."

SIR SULTAN'S REPLY

Sir Sultan Ahmed, replying to the debate gave the assurance that the Government of India were not only anxious to make the State-owned Railways in India a financial success, but were determined to make them, in efficiency, in economy of management, in discipline, and in the treatment of the people whom they served, far better than any other comparable railway system in the world.

The Government of India were further anxious that the railways, consistent with a high standard of efficiency, should continue to recruit and train Indians in the various departments of activities of the railways, so that in times to come, they might be able to attain the highest places of trust, control and responsibility.

APOLOGIA FOR ALIEN RECRUITS

Regarding the proposals of the Wedgwood Committee to import from Great Britain men to fill the posts of commercial officer, Press Liaison Officer, Statistical Officer, and also certain subordinate officers in the supervisory and technical establishments. Sir Sultan Ahmed declared that no recruit to such posts would be made from abroad until the Government were convinced that suitable recruits could not be obtained in this country The Government were definitely of the opinion that there was no necessity for importing people from outside for the purpose of filling the posts of commercial manager and press liaison officer.

RAIL-ROAD COMPETITION

As regards the rail-road competition, a comprehensive review for the regulation of road transport had been prepared by the Department of Industries and two officers of that Department were touring and discussing the Draft with the provincial Governments. On their return the matter would be further examined by the Government and it was hoped that a bill would be introduced during the next session.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUSES

Referring to the disposal of surpluses, he said that whatever might be the final decision of the Government regarding the disposal of these, the amounts payable to the provinces under the Niemeyer Award would be fully met, and the pledges made under it strictly honoured. The Government were anxious that any misapprehension or uneasiness that might exist in this matter should be completely removed.

ZIAUDDIN'S DISAPPOINTMENT

Dr. Ziauddin expressed his disappointment that the Wedgwood Committee did not indicate any familiarity with the working of continental and other railway systems, except those of the United States and Great Britain, while they admitted that the Indian Railways had no such vast resources as these two countries. He strongly objected to the Committee's recommendation that the Federal Railway authority should be empowered to borrow on the same footing as the Provincial Governments. He condemned the recommendation that the Government should wash off all responsibilities for Railway Administration.

JOSHI'S CHARGE.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said the verdict of the Wedgwood Report was that the Indian Railways had been mismanaged by the authorities. They particularly failed to manage efficiently passenger and goods traffic. The report pointedly mentioned that the Railways gave too much attention to tourist traffic and no attention to pilgrims and third class traffic.

The Speaker said it was a shame that the highly paid staff, which continued making such mistakes, were kept in the service, while 132,000 workers had been retrenched in a short period.

The Wedgwood Report showed how the first class passengers got too many advantages and the third class passengers too few in comparison with what they paid. This was a clear case of corruption by the Railways and, until this was removed, corruption among the staff would not be uprooted.

Sir Mahomed Yakub suspected the Wedgwood Report to have been written by an official of the Railway Department. (Laughter). He suggested that instead of accepting the recommendation to have an additional member on the Railway Board, Government should appoint an Indian Secretary to the proposed communications Department, who could sit on the Board as an ex-officio member. He vehemently condemned the proposal to have part-time members on the Federal Authority, leaving the Chief Commissioner in sole control, in which even the Viceroy could have no voice, as also the proposal to locate the headquarters of the authority at Calcutta.

Whole-heartedly supporting Mr. Satyamurti's amendment Sir M. Yakub emphasised that there was no dearth of capable Indians to man every department of activity.

The President announced that as a number of other members wished to take part in the debate, the Government had consented to find time for the purpose and allot a day for the continuance of the debate at the end of the official days already fixed. The exact day would be announced later.

Sir James Grigg stated that the undertaking was to find time at the end of official business, provided all official business had concluded.

The House adjourned till Monday.

NO TIME LIMIT FOR SPEECHES

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA Aug. 27.

Considerable discussion took place in the Assembly to-day over the questtion of time-limit for the speeches in the debate on Wedgwood Report.

The President announced that by agreement among the Parties and Government it had been decided that the mover of amendments should be given 25 minutes and other speakers 15 minutes each, except the Railway Member, who was to get thirty. Several members, including Sir Mahomed Yakub, and Messrs Jinnah and Aney pointed out that their parties had not been consulted.

The President said that he understood that the Congress party as also others had been consulted.

Sir Mahomed Yakub exclaimed that it looked as if only Congress Party existed.

The President remarked that was an observation that no member had the right to make in the House.

In the course of further discussion of the point, the President stated that some misunderstanding had arisen in the matter but he hoped the arrangement he referred to was acceptable to members generally.

Mr. Jinnah and Sir Mahomed Yakub declared that they did not like the arrangement.

Eventually President ruled no time-limit would be observed.

Join Congress To Enforce Demands

Socialist Leaders' Call To Workers

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party at the Lalbaugh Maidan on Friday evening to popularise Labour demands.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally presided.

Speeches exhorting the workers to join the Indian National Congress, as it was the only organization working for the welfare of the masses, were made by Messrs Achyut Patwardhan and Purushottam Tricumdas.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally said that the Congress had accepted Ministership to wreck the unwanted Constitution, which was forced on them.

They had met there that day to press for the minimum demands of workers. Countries like England and other Western countries were not Socialists but workers there had privileges like limited hours of work, unemployment insurance, etc.

He pointed out that the Congress Ministries were pledged in the Election Manifesto to secure the minimum demands to the workers.

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan pointed out that workers should join the Congress as the Congress was fighting for the achievement of Swaraj, which meant the freedom of the masses

The Congress had conducted various Satyagraha movements for amelioration of the condition of peasants. Jungle Satyagraha was one of them. The Congress Ministry had given them the right to graze cattle within a fortnight of its assuming office.

The strength of the workers depended on their organizational strength. They should join the Congress as it was the only powerful anti-Imperialist organization. Their policy should not be to criticise and attack the Congress but to influence it by joining it.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Karachi Fundamental Rights Resolution and the Election Manifesto assured the workers of such demands as minimum wage, limited hours of work human working conditions, unemployment and sickness insurance, check of malpractices in the employment of workers, and the recognition of Trade Unions in disputes, etc.

Besides these the Congress Cabinet was considering measures against indebtedness, and provision of proper living quarters to workers. The workers should therefore join the Congress and strengthen the hands of Congress Ministers.

WORKERS' CHARTER

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas wanted the workers not to think that Congress Raj had come since they could see before them as ever the C.I.D. reporters They should realize there was an alien force existent and no miracles could be achieved even though the Congress Cabinets were in power, within the limited scope, of the retrograde constitution, to fight which they were committed.

The Congress Socialist Party recommended a minimum wage of Rs. 30 and 48 hour-week. They would be presenting the Ministry shortly with a Charter of Workers' Minimum demands.

He appealed to the workers to support the Congress Socialist Party in its demands by joining the Congress.

The meeting then terminated.

Why Maintain Indian Troops For Imperial Purposes?

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The Frontier operations and Defence forces formed the subject of a string of questions and supplementaries in the Assembly today.

Mr. Ogilvie replying Mr. Satyamurti stated the Government of India's attention has been drawn to the leading article in the "Hindu" of Madras regarding India and Imperial Defence. He added they did not ask their representative to take up a position at the Imperial Conference that India was contributing for more than her quota for the defence of the Empire and claim any relief in respect of the Defence budget. This was because the Government of India did not subscribe to that view.

Answering supplementaries Mr. Ogilvie admitted, as far as he remembered there had been no occasion when Indian forces could not be spared at the time of imperial necessity.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai asked whether this did not show that Indian troops were being maintained mainly for imperial purposes and were also being maintained in excessive numbers and efficiency.

Mr. Ogilvie: It is impossible to maintain troops of excessive efficiency. (Laughter).

OVER 600 TRIBESMEN KILLED

Light On Frontier Air Operations

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

Regarding the type of air action taken in Waziristan, Mr. Ogilvie read out to the Assembly an extract which was presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State in June last which reads "These types of air action are (a) action against villages (which are in effect forts and headquarters of tribal forces) either to prevent their use by tribal forces or for short defined period to cause damage to buildings as penalty for specific outrages (b) proscription of small defined areas, in such cases all inhabitants, their families and livestock are ordered to evacuate the area the object being either to reinforce political pressure against the offending sections of the Cr. P. C. to make it possible to attack the hostile forces in the area without risk to the non-combatants, in each case convenient and adjacent asylums outside the proscribed area are available for non-combatants (c) Air blockade of the territory of the hostile section (naturally small in extent) the object being to exclude the offending tribesmen from their villages and from the use of their usual amenities and interruption of their normal habits of life until they comply with the specified terms.

The total number of bombs dropped between the 13th of February and 23rd of August was 7,087 whereof the majority were of a small twenty pound type. The maximum number of squadrons employed during any period was five. The maximum number of aircraft engaged during any one day on various duties was 41. Casualties believed to have been caused to tribesmen actually fighting against our troops during the period February 17 to August 23 are estimated, killed 689 and severely wounded 559. As is usual, in the operations of war, troops have been supported by field and medium artillery.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

A DIFFICULT LETTER

"D'Artagnan and I," Athos replied. "Or rather, if we keep to the chronological order, I and D'Artagnan."

"And is the husband of this frightful creature still alive?" said Aramis.

"Yes."

"Are you quite sure of it?"

"Yes, for I am the husband."

Deep silence followed, which only was broken by Athos saying, "This time D'Artagnan has given us an excellent outline for our letter."

"The devil! You are right," said Aramis, "but it is a rather difficult matter to write about. Never mind! Be quiet, I will write."

Aramis reflected for a few moments, and then wrote eight or ten lines in his tidy and graceful hand.

Then, in a soft and low voice, he read the following:—" My Lord, the person who writes these lines had the honour of crossing swords with you in the little enclosure of the Rue d'Enfer.

READING THE LETTER

"As you have since been so kind as to call me your friend, it is my duty to return your friendship by sending you some important information. Twice you have nearly been the victim of a near relative whom you believe to be your heir, because you do not know that before she contracted a marriage in England, she was already married in France. But the third time you might succumb. Your relative left La Rochelle for England during the night. Watch her arrival, for she has great and terrible plans. If you wish to know positively what she is capable of, read her past history on her left shoulder."

"Lord Winter will be on his guard, if this warning ever reaches him," said Athos, "and even if it should fall into the hands of the cardinal, we shall not be compromised."

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Indian Red Cross Society

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian Red Cross Society is a non-sectarian, non-political organisation with a governing body of eighteen, members of whom nine are officials and nine non-officials nominated by the officials. The policy of the society is guided by this governing body in which official opinion dominates. The "Our Day" collections made in 1917, form the basis of the funds of the Society, which was formed in the year 1920 and charged with the administration of the surplus war funds.

The actual administration of the Indian Red Cross Society is carried on by an Organising Secretary assisted by a staff of five officers and about twenty-four subordinates. The two highest-paid posts of the Organising Secretary and the Director of Maternity and Child Welfare are held by English women, no Indian having ever been appointed to these posts so far. It is difficult to imagine how foreigners, unacquainted with the country, its people and their language could be entrusted with the work of ameliorating the social welfare of the teeming masses of India.

Unlike the business of running railways or catering justice the propaganda for improving the health conditions and welfare of the people of India and mostly of the poorer classes, living in slums and small villages, can only be done by persons who know the country, the people, their language, their habits and traditions, and not by figure heads who have access to clubs and official societies and other places of social activity but know little of Indian life. It has always been a matter of surprise how we have entrusted our welfare work to foreigners instead of our own leaders who know the country and who have lived in the country among the millions and have served them. No doubt the foreign religious Missionary working in villages spends all his life with the villagers and acquires, in course of time, some knowledge of the conditions in India, but the foreigners living in the capital of India and mixing only with the high officials and some big persons of the town cannot be expected to have any first-hand knowledge of the conditions prevailing among the poorer classes living mostly in villages and in far-away slums in towns. It takes a lifetime of persevering study and service to enable one to know anything of Indian conditions which are so complex and divergent from all others. One cannot transport foreign experience on Indian conditions. Social welfare work can only be done by persons who know the social conditions of those among whom they have to work and not by persons ignorant of the outlook, manners and the traditions of the people. One is willing to concede that the work of organising welfare should be entrusted to one with experience of organisations but there is no dearth of such people in India, who have devoted their lives to work among the masses. But the official outlook that guides the affairs of the Indian Red Cross Society, can hardly be expected to tolerate anyone who does not see eye to eye with them. The work of rural uplift lies in the villages of India and only organising experience gained in different countries does not make one apable of grasping the conditions prevailing in India which are so far removed from conditions in other countries by the special features of Indian life and much more the special features of the lower Indian life, for the improvement of which the Indian Red Cross Society exists. In this connection, mention may be made of the work carried on by the Harijan Sevak Sangh. The workers and organisers of this great humanitarian movement live among those that they want to train and do not live in gilded palaces in the capital directing the affairs without any direct knowledge and experience of the nature of the work or of those among whom the work is to be done. The first and primary qualification for this job of the Organising Secretary consists of a thorough firsthand knowledge of Indian rural conditions and the Indian masses. One is tempted to question how long will this farce of social service continue in the hands of officials with funds provided solely by Indians. The Red Cross and the allied organisations are capable of doing immense good to the country with the funds in their hands but the work is hampered owing to the reasons mentioned. The bulk of the capital left over from the "Our Day" fund can be wisely and justly spent in doing real work among the villagers in India but they are always held in reserve for emergencies of war. The Red Cross remains primarily a war organisation that camouflages its essential nature by supposed peacetime activities that support some foreigners at high salaries and a few Indians to carry on the supposed peacetime service of minding rural health and sanitation.

With the Congress coming into power, it is time, this organisation received some of their attention and had some one at its head who has the good of India at heart, one who knows the people and has lived with them, one who has first-hand experience of their difficulties and their conditions and not dummies from abroad to carry on social work in India.

Communal interests are not at stake and the new organising Secretary should be free from all communal or religious bias and consider it his vocation to serve India irrespective of caste, creed or political prejudices. One looks forward to the day when the affairs of this society would be taken over by a person who commands the respect and confidence of all Indians.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN YOUTH.

Delhi.

Insurance Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please allow me a little space in your much-esteemed paper to convey my Committee's thanks to Pandit K. Santanam, President of the Indian Life Assurance Offices' Association, who in a recent statement to the Press congratulated us on our Memorandum to the Government on the Insurance Bill?

Panditji has, however, expressed his disagreement with the views contained in our Memorandum on two points, namely those regarding "deposits" and "licensing of agents." As regards the existing companies, the recommendation of my Committee on the question of deposits is that they should be governed by the provisions of the existing law; in the alternative, the recommendation of the Clauson Committee should apply. Pandit Santanam opines that in this matter the recommendation of the Indian Life Assurance Offices' Association is likely to be more helpful to the existing young companies because, he says, while his Association's recommendation is to give the existing companies 8 years' time to complete the full deposit the Clauson Committee's recommendation was only for 5 years. This, however, is overlooking one most important part of the Clauson Committee's recommendation, namely, that on the application of a company, the Board of Trade shall, if satisfied as to the financial position of the company, postpone the time of making the deposit for 5 years and shall on the like application being made from time to time further postpone the time for making the deposit if they are still satisfied as to the financial position of the company. Which means that if the company is financially sound it may be allowed in all not 5 years but several times 5 years to complete its statutory deposit. Such a provision will relieve a small but sound company of all anxiety as regards the making of the deposit. The recommendation of the Clauson Committee also includes another valuable provision, namely, that a company whose application for time is refused will have a right of appeal to the High Court. It will be seen from the above why my Committee would prefer the Clauson Committee's recommendation to a statutory allowance of a fixed period of 8 years once for all.

Pandit Santanam finds the grounds on which our objection to licensing of agents is based as "unconvincing." Our main ground for objection to the introduction of a system of licensing of agents is that it will drive out of the field a large number of part-time agents whose services the business can ill afford to dispense with at the present stage of its development in this country. If the object of licensing is to exclude undesirable persons or to lessen overcrowding in certain areas this can be accomplished by the companies adopting a more selective method than is now in vogue in the matter of appointing agents and also by greater co-operation and exchange of information among the companies. It may be mentioned in this connection that the proposal of introducing in England a system of compulsory registration or licence for insurance agents was examined and rejected by the Clauson Committee. Pandit Santanam says that the Agents' Associations are strongly in favour of licensing. It is true that during the earlier stages of discussion licensing was favoured by certain associations but latterly the position has changed. For instance, the Indian Insurance Companies Field Workers Association who had formerly advocated licensing, strongly opposed it in their latest memorandum. So also the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, which was once for licensing of agents, is now strongly opposed to it.

The Young Life Offices' Legislation Committee are in entire agreement with Pandit Santanam when he says that "the interests of the policyholders must be the paramount consideration." My Committee, therefore, will welcome all legitimate safeguards in the interests of the policyholders. At the same time they believe that overzealous Governmental interference will be a check on indigenous initiative and detrimental to the progress of insurance in this country.—Yours, etc.,

Chairman,
Young Life Offices' Legislation Committee.

Calcutta July 2.

Bombay Ministry And Civil Liberties

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—More than 6 weeks has passed since the Congress Ministry was formed in this province.

During this period other provinces have forged ahead in the release of political prisoners, and restoration of civil liberties.

In C. P. restrictions on individuals have been withdrawn revolutionary terrorist prisoners released. Mr. Mukundalal Sarkar and the S. I. Railway prisoners have been released in Madras. The U. P. Government have taken a bold step in releasing 6 Kakori case prisoners.

Even the reactionary Punjab and Frontier Governments, unable to resist the pressure of public opinion, have released most of the political prisoners, removed the ban on Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and legalised the Congress organisations in the N.W.F Province.

In contrast to these the attitude of the Bombay Ministry has been, to say the least, very strange. Messrs. Iqubal Singh, Lahiri, Gogte, the Ahmedabad Conspiracy Case prisoners and many others are still behind the prison bars; the bans on the Red Flag, the Girni Kamgar Union, the Young Workers League, the Marxist League, and other Working class organisations have not been lifted, Messrs. Mirajkar, Deshpande, Joglekar, Patkar, Ghate Shetty and others are still under externment or internment orders.

All have criticised this denial of the Civil Liberties being continued under Congress Ministry. The Civil Liberties Union nearly a month ago demanded the reversal of this policy. On the 15th of August a huge mass meeting held at the Chowpatty Maidan under the joint auspices of the B.P.T.U.C. N.F.T.U., the F. Ward Congress Committee, The Kisan Propaganda Committee and other organisations voiced the people's opinion. The B.P.C.C. and the C.S.P. reminded the Ministry of its duties as Congressmen immediately to give effect to the Congress policy of restoration of Civil Liberties. Mr Munshi, Minister for Law and Order replied that he was "considering the cases."

A section of the Nationalist press in Bombay seems to have shelved the issue During the last one week one tried to find in vain even a passing reference in local papers to this significant issue of civil liberties and the continued strange attitude of the Congress Ministry. Is it because they do not want to criticise the Congress Ministry? Or is it because, it is the working class alone against whom the repression continues?

It is earnestly hoped that such is not the case and this discriminatory policy of the Bombay Ministry has not the support, direct or indirect of any section that stands for democracy and justice. The political complexion of organisations and individuals is not the issue. It is only on grounds of democratic liberties of citizens that their release and removal of restrictions are demanded.

I hope the press and the public of Bombay would take up the matter as one demanding urgent attention and start in right earnest an intensive agitation on this specific issue.—Yours, etc.

I. BUKHARI.

Marathi At Elphinstone College

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Only the other day, the Hon. Mr. Khare, Premier of the Central Provinces, "appealed", in a speech at a literary conference, "for the co-operation of all literary institutions with the Government in the measures, which Government might take for the development of vernacular languages, and urged educated persons to think and write in their own vernaculars".

Due to the proposed uniformity of Congress policy, the same may well be applied to Bombay and one glaring defect—the want of a permanent professor of Marathi in the Elphinstone College—must be removed, by the Congress Government. There, the first year students, who have taken Marathi are given some formal help, but they will be greatly handicapped next year, if they choose to take Marathi, as the same privilege does not extend to any other class The whole difficulty may be overcome by appointing a permanent professor, and introducing Marathi in the college.

Indeed when the other colleges in Bombay have such arrangement—and it is a necessity—it is a regrettable fact that the Government College should lack it; especially when the Congress is at the helm of affairs.

May I hope that the Premier, who is also in charge of education, will kindly spare his attention to this matter and remove the handicap?—Yours, etc.,

"ONE WHO IS CONCERNED"

Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Finance Minister wants to approach the problem of prohibition from a practical point of view

My humble suggestion are that as a preliminary step (1) the number of Toddy shops must be reduced in the forthcoming toddy auction sales. It seems there are more Toddy shops in Bombay Presidency than the grocer shops. In a small town like Bandra itself there are not less than 25 Toddy Booths to snatch away the hard earned money of the poor people in exchange for the "precious" stuff of "pure" and "fresh" toddy not worth even a pice a bottle.

(2) The closing hours of the country liquor shops ought not to be later than 8-30 p.m. (3) If possible the opening and closing hours of foreign and country Liquor and Toddy shops should be from 12 to 1 p.m. and 7 to 8-30 p.m.

This rule is prevailing in all the military canteens in this country and there is no reason why it should not be enforced in the civil areas also. In my opinion it will greatly help to check the evil till complete prohibition is possible.

(4) The country liquor vendors must not be allowed to sell liquor in sealed bottles. Licences must be issued only for drinking on the premises. (5) The "off" licences of foreign liquor shops must be cancelled.

I hope the above experimental suggestions will be favourably considered by the Minister of Excise".—Yours etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA

Stamp Collecting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—I am an American High School student and am interested in philately. I wonder if it would be possible for me to get in touch with some young people in India likewise interested, and to trade stamps with them I am interested mostly in stamps issued after 1920.

Thanking you in advance, I am Yours etc.,

HELGA WOLSKI
2265, Sacramento Street,
San Francisco,
California,
U. S. A. June 2

Andheri Roads

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—The Andheri Municipality recently hit the front page of your journal with an offer of Rs. 500 to the Bombay Cabinet as its constitution towards the prohibition campaign.

Very generous indeed, one would say, if one were not acquainted with road conditions in this unfortunate suburb. But will the Andheri city fathers remember the old adage "Charity begins at home" and spend some money first to improve the shocking condition of road just adioining the Railway Station?—Yours etc.,

ANDHERIWALLA.

Andheri Aug. 20.

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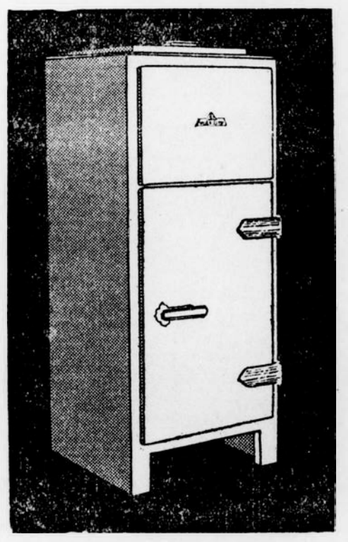

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FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

"Knight Without Armour" At The Excelsior—"Invisible Man" At The Capitol—"Seventh Heaven" At The Regal—"They Gave Him A Gun" —New Empire Starts With Grace Moore Picture

"Seventh Heaven" at the Regal. Simone Simon and James Stewart.

"SEVENTH HEAVEN"

At The Regal

The tenderest romance of our time will live again on the screen when "Seventh Heaven" the 20th Century-Fox production of Austin Strong's immortal love story opens to-day at the Regal Theatre with Simone Simon and James Stewart in the starring roles. Adapted from the stage play produced and directed by John Golden "Seventh Heaven" re-creates for screen audiences that star-crossed pair of Montmartre, Diane and Chico, two lovers who lift your heart to the stars. As the little street waif, Diane, Simone Simon surpasses all hopes expressed for this sensational French screen find, touching the deepest places of your heart and emerging gloriously as the screen's newest and greatest star. Opposite her is James Stewart—tall, laughing, gray-eyed—as Chico of the valiant spirit and the shy yearning love. Montmartre, most colourful and exciting of all sections of Paris, serves as the background of "Seventh Heaven", a background rich in picturesque settings and characters. There, in 1914 Chico spends his days working in the huge, subterranean Paris sewer. Unfortunately for Chico's belief in God, neither of his request to Heaven has been granted. He has not been made a street-washer, so that he could breathe the clear air of the streets above, and he has not been sent an intelligent, fine wife. Chico saves Diane from being beaten to death by the owner of the notorious "Hole in the Sock" cafe, who has reared her from childhood. When gendarmes start to arrest Diane for throwing wine in the face of a customer who annoyed her, Chico saves her by posing as her husband. The gendarmes take his name and address, promising to check up on their life from time to time. Chico finds himself stuck with his story, and is forced to live it out, taking Diane with him to the little garret from which he watches the beauties of the heaven at night, to forget the dank sewerin which he toils all day When the war comes and Chico is called to the army, he realizes that he is in love with Diane, and pledges to return to her in spirit at eleven o'clock every day. Diane keeps the tryst, even after the government publishes the news that Chico has been killed Few scenes in motion pictures are more moving than that in which Chico returns to Diane, bringing a surprising conclusion to what is justly known as the tenderest love story of our time. Darryl F. Zanuck, vice-president in charge of production at Twentieth Century-Fox, chose Henry King, the Academy prize-winner responsible also for "Lloyds of London" to direct "Seventh Heaven" with Raymond Griffith associate producer. Melville Banker wrote the screen play in which appear such prominent featured players as Jean Hersholt, Gregory Ratoff, Gale Sondergaard, J. Edward Bromberg, John Qualen, Victor Kilian, Thomas Beck, Sig Rumann and Mady Christians.

"THEY GAVE HIM A GUN"

At The Wellington

Hollywood is concerned primarily with the production of entertainment and accordingly, deals but little with propaganda. Even when it does, the objective is still entertainment and the rest of it is incidental.

When William Joyce Cowen, former A.E.F. officer of the line, wrote the novel, "They Gave Him a Gun", he drew up an indictment against war. As one who had been through it and could speak with authority, that was his privilege.

But when Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer bought the story, it was with the intention to make a picture that would entertain people and if it carried any message, they, themselves, would interpret it. This picture comes at the Wellington from to-day, and immediately establishes its dual purpose.

It is, of course, a war story, but its great significance lies in the fact that it carries on into the era of peace in these United States, in which the hearts and souls of men still carry wartime wounds. Your soldier of the line in Flanders speaks of his experience but seldom and then in laconic phrases. He wants to forget it, but he can't.

This picture reflects the man. Spencer Tracy, whose remarkable performances in four successive hit pictures have amazed the American public, is the hero.

Gladys George is the Red Cross nurse with whom he falls in love and Franchot Tone portrays the small-town book-keeper, a weakling, to whom they gave a gun and a uniform.

The supporting cast includes Edgar Dearing, a former top sergeant in the army, Cliff Edwards, Mary Treen and others. W. S. Van Dyke II., who directed "San Francisco" and many of Hollywood's most notable screen triumphs, was in command here.

The story is sharply drawn and delicately presented by this group of experienced players. In France, the former clerk and the ex-circus man both fall in love with a Red Cross nurse. She marries the weakling, out of pity, when Tracy is reported among the missing. He escapes from a prison camp and they meet again in civil life. But now, having learned to use a gun in action, the clerk has become a gangster.

Destiny eliminates him and the balance of love is restored. It is simple in the telling, but the picture has a wealth of detail and a power of visual and audible beauty that swayed the audience.

"They Gave him a Gun" at the Wellington.

"Knight Without Armour" 2nd Week at the Excelsior.

MARLENE DIETRICH IN "KNIGHT WITHOUT ARMOUR"

At The Excelsior

Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat, one of the most glamorous romantic teams in history, come together in Alexander Korda's "Knight Without Armour" 2nd week at the Excelsior.

Fittingly enough, their vehicle is one of the greatest love stories of all time, from the pen of the famous James Hilton who wrote "Goodbye Mr. Chips" and "Lost Horizon."

Her first English picture casts the exotic Marlene as an alluring Russian countess, and Donat is seen as a mysterious modern knight errant whose hatred flares into a flame of protective love as they live through a series of stirring adventures, knowing moments of incomparable horror and bliss as they flee from the countless terrors that threaten to tear them apart.

Jacques Feyder, distinguished European director, whose "La Kermesse Heroique" (Carnival in Flanders") won several awards last year, directed 'Knight Without Armour" from a script by Frances Marion, ace Hollywood scenarist, who travelled all the way to England to adapt the Hilton novel to the screen.

The settings, among the biggest and most impressive ever seen on the screen, were designed by the brilliant Lazare Meerson who also created the backgrounds for Korda's "Fire Over England" These include a forest so real that it fooled hundreds of birds and bull-frogs which had moved in and settled down for the winter, and a section of railway complete with two genuine locomotives.

The photography is credited to Harry Stradling and the costumes were designed by Georges Benda.

Heading the supporting cast are Irene Vanbrugh, Herbert Lomas, Austin Trevor, Basil Gill, Hay Petrie and Miles Malleson.

"Knight Without Armour" is a London Film, released through United Artists.

Dorothea Kent, the Universal star in a lovely "Hostess Gown"

LLOYDS OF LONDON

The Romance Which Changed The Destiny Of An Empire

The inner workings of the most extraordinary and exciting business organization in the world, Lloyds of London, the father of modern insurance and the forerunner of world-wide news agencies, is told in the Twentieth Century-Fox triumph "Lloyds of London," which opens shortly at the Regal Bombay.

Consisting of about fifteen hundred individuals, Lloyds itself writes no insurance policies. These are written by member underwriters as individuals, and no policy is granted for a longer period than one year.

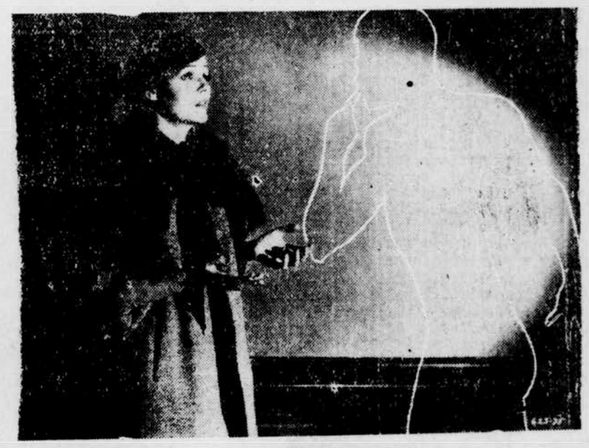
Research work in preparation for the picture brought to light the manner in which Lloyds came to occupy in Britain the unique position of "unofficial admiralty" as it often has been termed. Accustomed as we are to think of insurance companies as just another form of business it is revealing to understand how Lloyds came to be an important factor in shaping the policies, and hence the destinies of England.

When the various underwriters in the early eighteenth century sought a convenient gathering place to transact their business they gravitated to Edward Lloyd's coffee house, near the Thames waterfront. There, readily accessible to the merchants who sought coverage, and close at hand for personal inspection of vessel and cargo to be insured, the underwriters daily transacted their business under Lloyds hospitable roof.

From the start, one of the greatest risks which the brokers who gathered at Lloyd's had to consider was war or pirate loss in varying forms. When the risk became great, the rate went up. That placed a burden of merchants and they as one of the most influential group of England's population, immediately brought pressure to bear on the Admiralty to have its warships reduce the risk.

In time, the underwriters themselves, as a matter of business and time economy, took to dealing with the Admiralty themselves, anticipating the difficulties which would confront their insured from situations which the Navy could control and, in a matter of decades, the insurers thereby came to be the accepted intermediary between British commerce and the Navy.

It was a dramatic situation in this development that supplies the basis for the new motion picture. In the year 1805, Lord Nelson was manoeuvring for a battle with the French fleet. Concentrating his forces off Cadiz, Spain, he baited the trap for his enemy, but, meanwhile, the lack of British war vessels had left English commerce open to attack of privateers, and the mounting losses and resulted in pressure on the Admiralty to split Nelson's forces to provide commerce convoys. Against this plan, which would have ended Nelson's hopes for decisive victory, one courageous underwriter of the Lloyds group held out, casting his personal fortune in the balance.



"The Invisible Man" at the Capitol this week.

NEW EMPIRE'S

Opening Film Next Friday

The favourite rendezvous of cinemagoers of the old Empire which was closed down for about a week will open again on Friday, the 3rd September, 1937, at 9-55 p.m. in the name of the New Empire.

There is no doubt New Empire—newly decorated—newly designed—newly furnished with the most comfortable specially designed seats—best projection and acoustics in Bombay will win the favour of discriminating cinemagoers of Bombay. The opening attraction specially selected for the occasion is Miss Grace Moore's "When You're in Love".

Grace Moore's eloquent singing has been combined with an engaging light comedy by Robert Riskin, screen author of "It Happened One Night", and "Mr. Deeds Goes To Town", in Columbia's newest musical triumph, "When You're In Love", which opens on Friday 3rd, at the New Empire Theatre. Cary Grant appears opposite Miss Moore with Aline MacMahon, Henry Stephenson, Thomas Mitchell, Catherine Doucet, and Luis Alberni in support.

Unlike Miss Moore's first memorable hit, "One Night of Love", her latest film vies away from the cycle-cursed romantic-drama with operatic interpolations to present instead a whimsical, light-hearted romantic-comedy traversing the full range of musical entertainment

Miss Moore's musical repertory, for instance, includes such diversified numbers as "Vissi Darte" from Puccini's "Tosca" and "One Fine Day" from "Madame Butterfly", the Waltz Aria from "Romeo and Juliet" by Verdi; Schubert's "Serenade"; "In the Gloaming" by Annie F. Harrison; "Siboney" by Lecuona; "Minnie the Moocher" by Cab Calloway; and two specially written songs by Jerome Kern and Dorothy Fields called "Whistling Boy" and "Our Song". In addition, there is a spectacular ballet sequence staged by Leon Leonidoff, dance maestro of the Radio City Music Hall, New York.

Robert Riskin's unique genius finds full scope for its expression in "When You're In Love" in the dual-capacity of director-scenarist. It is his first attempt as a full-fledged director, but he brings to the post almost five years of invaluable experience gained in collaboration with Frank Capra, ace of Hollywood directors, on such films as the aforementioned "It Happened One Night" and "Mr. Deeds Goes To Town" and "Lady For a Day" "Broadway Bill" and "American Madness".

"THE INVISIBLE MAN"

Revived At The Capitol

That "genius is the rare capacity for taking infinite pains" possibly accounts for the unusual enjoyed as one of the most distinguished of motion picture directors. The man who is credited with the startling effectiveness of Universal's sensational production of H. G. Wells' "The Invisible Man." which is being revived at the Capitol Theatre has a creed of thoroughness in the production of pictures approached by few cinema masters. To Whale, who first rocketed to screen recognition with his production of "Journey's End," and later proved his right to eminence with "Waterloo Bridge," "Frankenstein," "The Old Dark House," and "The Kiss Before the Mirror," every picture is a complete study, and a matter or perfection or nothing. Respected by all those who have acted under him, Whale is a hard taskmaster on the motion picture set. Rehearsals do not cease until timing, dialogue and the mood of the scene are just right no matter how much time or effect is necessary. The British director, who earnestly believes that motion pictures differ from stage plays only in the manner of their pictorial presentation, is a stickler for dramatic excellence, obtained by thorough familiarity with the play and its action. In screening "The Invisible Man," Whale worked with a theme and locale which was just made for his unusual talents. The tense suspense which is said to characterize the bizzare H. G. Wells story of a mad scientist who made himself invisible and when set about to rule the world with this invincible power, is the type of drama that he has scored in before, and the setting in England, whose people he knows so well, allowed him to devise many authentic and picturesque effects in creating the images which bring the drama to life on the screen

To Direct News-Paper Story

Lewis R. Foster, who has just completed direction of "The Man Who Cried Wolf" with Lewis Stone, Barbara Read and Tom Brown, has been given another immediate assignment at Universal City. He will direct "Mighter Than The Sword", by William Rankin. Rankin was a former Washington correspondent, having served for a number of years with the United Press. His original story was entitled "Washington Correspondent".

"G Doctor" a forthcoming Universal release for Bombay.

Moscow Letter

Fascist Aggressor At Large In Far East!

SOVIET PRESS ON ROME-BERLIN-TOKIO AXIS

Japan Out For A 'Fait Accompli' In North China

(BY ABDUL AZIZ AZAD).

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

The new Japanese aggression against China, in North China, not altogether unexpected in Soviet Russia, caused a wave of great indignation all over this country. The Soviet Press indicates that the situation in the Far East is alarming and that the 'incident' artificially created by the Japanese in North China is nothing but a repetition of what Japan did in occupying Manchuria.

The Soviet Press devotes many editorials and special articles to the alarming situation created by Japan's aggressive actions in North China, and indicates that the Japanese have started to occupy North China and will create there something like Manchukuo No. 2.

"Izvestia," the official newspaper of the Soviet Government, writes editorially, when the first reports about the North China incident reached this country, pointing out: "These occurrences are of utmost importance and indicate a new and important stage in Japanese aggression in China." To-day the same newspaper again writes, "There is no need to prove that the Japanese imperialists in the most cynical and brutal manner are materialising their dreams of occupying new Chinese territory according to a previously worked-out plan."

'Pravda,' the most influential Communist newspaper, commenting on the Sino-Japanese recent conflict writes: "The Japanese imperialists are hurrying to fulfill their aggressive plans in North China. They want to subject millions of Chinese. Japan has torn up the Washington treaty as a scrap of paper from the notorious principle of "the open door," only a memory is left. Japan wants to put before England and America an accomplished fact, and occupy North China. On the other hand, the provocations on Soviet Manchurian frontiers are ever increasing. "Having lost their wits, the military and fascist elements of Japan, playing with fire, must not forget," writes the editorial, and continues, "that they will break their necks the very first moment they break the peace on the Soviet frontiers." Further the editorial says: "The international situation has reached a very delicate point. The fascist aggressor does not want any longer to mask himself. He is waging at present small wars openly, preparing for a "big war." Military alliances are hurriedly concluded, thievish alliances have been formed. Armies of intervention are being organized. Is it not for the purpose of materializing the policy of sabotage and uncheckable aggression that the "Berlin-Rome axis" and "Berlin-Tokio axis" have been created? This is an open alliance of the instigators of war, having as its aim to bless the aggressors."

INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS IN MOSCOW.

After long and intensive preparations the 17th International Geological Convention met in Moscow on July 21st and after a very busy agenda and useful activities, came to a successful close on the 29th.

The geological convention which was attended by over a thousand delegates, 400 of whom came from abroad, heard a great number of papers on the geology and natural wealth of various countries, particularly the U.S.S.R., America, England, France, Japan, Spain, India, and Afghanistan.

India was represented by two Englishmen Mr. Cyril Fox of the Geological Survey of India and Mr. Spensor Edmondson, both from Calcutta. Mr. Fox in addition to his own interesting paper also read two other papers by Indian geologists, Mr. Bedkhan Chandra Roy and Mr. Sahni which were heard with great interest.

It must be remarked that Germany and Italy refused visas to their delegates to visit the U.S.S.R., and therefore were unrepresented at the Congress. The delegates were offered every possibility of acquainting themselves with the various parts of the U.S.S.R. The delegates toured the country in the South, North, East and West to study its geology, natural resources, and great industrial centres that have sprung up as a result of the policy of industrialisation and the five year plans.

In addition to the numerous interesting excursions, the delegates were entertained by the Soviet Government and various societies. The impression made on the delegates by the industrial, cultural, and scientific progress of the U.S.S.R. was tremendous and can be judged by the following excerpt from speeches made by delegates of various countries on the closing day. The Turkish delegate, Mr. Rashid, said, "The U.S.S.R. is the first country in the world where geology is placed entirely at the service of the people. The head of the American delegation, Dr. Philips Smith, in his speech made in Leningrad said, "The people of the U.S.S.R. are rich in innumerable spiritual wealths."

Among the various decisions of the Congress one fixes the date and place of the next convention of Geologists as London in 1940. This motion was carried by an overwhelming majority, the only opposition being that of the five Japanese delegates who proposed that the next convention be held in Tokio.

U. S. A. NAVY SQUADRON VISITS VLADIVOSTOK.

A U. S. A. naval squadron composed of the cruiser 'Augusta' and four destroyers, commanded by Admiral Yarnell, arrived in Vladivostok on July 28th for a friendly visit. It was met at sea by a Soviet destroyer with Captains Orlov and Chernoshchek, representing the Pacific Ocean Fleet, and greeted with a salute of honour. Throughout the exchange of formal greetings and visits, salutes of honour were fired and guards of honour were formed. Following the formal reception, the officers and crew of the ships of the U. S. A. squadron were warmly welcomed by the people of the city and entertained by them.

Commenting on the arrival of the U.S.A. naval squadron in Vladivostok "Izvestia" writes under the caption "Visit of Good Will," "The world in our day, not seldom witnesses expressions of ill-will in international relations, dreadful aggressions and insincere intrigues. On the other hand, examples of goodwill and friendly relations between nations have been observed very seldom during the past. Under prevailing abnormal conditions it is to be remarked with satisfaction that relations between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. make an exception. Lately there have been a number of occasions when goodwill and mutual understanding has been demonstrated between us and the U. S. A. The two non-stop flights of the Soviet aviators has connected these two great countries by a short route. The Soviet people very sincerely greet the arrival of American guests in Vladivostok and they shall be accorded the most friendly and hearty reception."

In conclusion the newspaper writes "The friendly visit of the American Military squadron is taking place at a time of extremely acute tension in the military and strategical situation in the basin of the Pacific Ocean, in connection with the renewal of active aggression on its Asiatic shores. The numerous expressions of peaceful and friendly relations between two such great countries as America and the Soviet Union, and their mutual demonstration for preserving peace, therefore, are of exceptional significance."

SECOND MOSCOW-AMERICA NON-STOP FLIGHT.

About a month after the first non-stop flight from Moscow across the North Pole to America, a second Soviet airplane followed the same route and successfully landed near the Mexican border, in San Jacinto, California on July 14. This second flight has been greeted with even greater enthusiasm than the first, because it indicates that the first was not a freak flight—that a new route to America may really lie over the North Pole. The three Soviet aviators making the second flight, Commander M. M. Gromov, Hero of the Soviet Union, second pilot, Major A. B. Yumashev, and navigator S. A. Danilin, Military Engineer, broke the world long-distance flight record. During the 62 hours 17 minutes they were in the air they made a direct line flight of 10,200 kilometers and covered a total distance of approximately 11,500 kilometers. While these brave and successful fliers were being honoured in America, the first group of three aviators who flew to America in June, returned to Moscow on July 26, and were warmly welcomed and honoured.

CEYLON STUDENTS IN LONDON

Saving Them From Communism!

(From An Occasional Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

"Those who are aware of the fruitless efforts made in the past by Ceylon students in London to obtain a hostel may have been surprised by the sudden solicitude shown by Sir Baron and his London friends towards the Ceylon students.

The powers that move behind the scene have been busy trying to persuade our London students to accept the gift of a hostel. Sir Baron, of course, could not face the Ceylon students himself, so the more popular Messrs Oliver Goonetilleka and G. C. S. Corea carried the offer to them. The shrewder of the students thought of the old Latin tag, 'Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes'.

Sir Baron is an old campaigner, and not a word has escaped him on the subject. But not so with Mr. N. D. S. Silva who recently made a sartorial debut into Imperialist politics. Referring to the handicaps of Ceylon students he told: 'The Times of Ceylon'—'at present for want of such an institution, Ceylon students are compelled to join certain institutions, running the risk of acquiring Communistic and other undesirable tendencies.' Now we see the real purpose of the new move of giving the lads a hostel. Once the hostel is started it will become a Branch of the Ceylon C.I.D., doing political work for the British Government. It will become like the Ceylon University College, which picks out for advancement the back-boneless students and part-time spies, and marks out for life-long victimization the more independent-minded types. It is an extraordinary course of action to pursue students to England and prevent their making contact with the cultural streams of modern times. Men and women of our country must have the right to choose their own politics. This waking and dreaming fear of Communism on the part of our 'successful' politicians and business men is a great tribute to the potency of Communist philosophy and a sorry confession of their consciousness of their own utter inadequacy and uselessness to the country. (From the Colonial Information Bulletin, London, August 15.)

JUBBULPORE.—With a view to improving the water supply in the City, the Jubbulpore Municipality have decided to raise a loan of rupees ten lakhs.

France Playing Into Italy's Hands?

Tripoli Arab Refugees Handed Over On Rome's Demand

ITALIAN "SPIES" IN CUSTODY OF ADEN AUTHORITIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

The sensational report that 23 Arab leaders of Tripoli who had been expelled from the country and who have been living in Tunis (French territory) since then, were handed over to the Italian authorities by the French authorities, comes from Tunis.

BECAME FRENCH CITIZENS

Two years ago the 23 Arab leaders of Tripoli who had been fighting the Italian Government with some Arab tribes in the country, were forced to quit the Italian territory and were expelled along with their families. On the Tripolian frontier, they were granted permission by the French authorities to enter Tunis and were accepted as French citizens.

But now, after two years, Italy demanded from the French authorities the handing over of these 23 Arab leaders and their families, a demand which has been granted by the French authorities and they were handed over back to the Italian authorities in Tripoli.

ITALIAN "SPIES"

It was reported some time back that four Italians were arrested in Aden on suspicion that they were foreign agents and observers. At the time the arrested persons put in a plea of innocence and stated that they had been refugees from Abyssinia, whence they had run away, unable to bear the recruitment cruelties of the Italian authorities.

Investigations by the Aden authorities, it is stated, have now prover that these four Italians are spies of the Italian Government and that they had first gone to Yemen from Assab in Eritrea sailing in "dhows". There they, it is alleged, carried on their secret investigations and after completing their work of espionage in Yemen, left for Aden to collect more material from this important port.

However, before they were able to carry on their secret service far enough, the suspicion of the Aden authorities was aroused and the Fascist agents were put under arrest. Now they are in custody on charges of espionage.

DAHANU ROAD.—A correspondent writes:—"Karimdad Miyadad a watchman at Mr. Merwan Khudad Irani, who was suffering for the last seven years from severe stomach pain has passed in the Mission Hospital a large worm about 10 feet 3 inches long and 1/2 inch in breadth (without stretching) by the administration or ordinary mixture.

To-day! To-day!

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SAVITRI

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DEVIKA RANI,

IN THE GREATEST ROLE OF HER CAREER

with ASHOK KUMAR

BOMBAY PRESSMEN PRAISE "SAVITRI"

About a hundred Bombay journalists saw "Savitri" at a special Press show on Friday evening and unanimously declared it to be a truly great picture.

INDIA'S ONLY WOMAN MINISTER OPENS PREMIERE

The Hon'ble Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, the U. P. Minister, opened the all-India premiere of "Savitri" at Allahabad on Thursday evening and praised the picture in glowing terms.

HEAR "SAVITRI" SONGS ON H. M. V. RECORDS.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Sagarmal Mahadev, his wife, Cultibai and Ramanand Jaimangal, who are alleged to have been found gambling were put under arrest. They were enlarged on bail till August 10.

The Squad raided house No. 20, Mohamedan Street, Madanpura, and arrested Mohamed Ebrahim and Sheik Esmail and Sheik Abdulla who also were bailed out.

Otla As Gaming Place

Bandeali Cassim who was arrested by the police on the 'otla' of a house in Sarang Street on July 23, was found guilty of using the place as a common gaming house, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default to undergo three weeks' imprisonment, by the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum.

On a charge of attempting to cheat the Ex-Service Association, Bombay, S. H. Chemburkar, was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. Police.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 50 with one surety.

A verdict of suicide was recorded by the City Coroner, to-day, at the inquest held on Shivram Govind Waigaunkar, a part-time mill-worker aged 19. A chit left by him showed that he was tired of his life.

Summonses against Sub-Inspector N. A. Sawant of the Anti-Gambling Squad and Arjun Laxman, a police constable, were issued by the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, to-day, at the instance of Bhogilal Chunilal

Alleged Illicit Distillation

The Excise Police carried out a sensational raid this morning at Nana's Chowk, Grant Road, when Inspectors Hudson and Shete arrested Catheline Santan Sequeira; P. S. Sequeira and Florence P Sequeira on a charge of illicit distillation.

The accused were conducting an eating house and it is alleged they supplied their customers with illicit liquor. A complete plant was found under the flooring which was covered with slabs of stones

Bar's Tribute To Late J. V. Dabholkar

A reference was made to the untimely death of a young and promising member of the Bar, Mr. Jayawant Vasantrao Dabholkar, son of late Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar in the Court of Mr. I. N. Mehta to-day.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, President of the Girgaum Court Bar Association, spoke in appreciation of Mr. Dabholkar, who he said, had built up a considerable practice in the course of four years. He offered, on behalf of himself and his colleagues of the Bar, sincere condolences to the family of the deceased.

Mr. I. N. Mehta associated himself with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Talpade.

MADRAS MAIL BOGEY ON FIRE

BOMBAY, Friday.

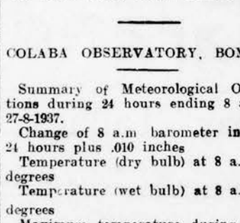
A first class passenger was roused from his peaceful slumber early morning yesterday. He found that his compartment was filled with smoke and promptly pulled the communication cord. The train came to a standstill between Kurduwadi and Madak, about 236 miles from Bombay and the driver came up to see what the matter was.

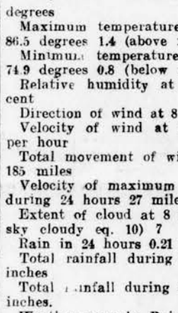
The carriage attached next to the engine on the Madras Mail that left Bombay on Wednesday night had caught fire just under the lavatory of the first class compartment they fetched water from the engine and tried to extinguish the fire. After 15 minutes the train left for Modak where another attempt was made to put out the fire one more attempt had to be made at Angar. By the time the train reached Madak the fire fanned by the wind had burnt up a hole in the floor of the compartment.

At Mohol, the driver broke some of the planks in the floor to get at the root of the trouble and at length succeeded in extinguishing the fire. But for a detention of about three quarters of an hour, no untoward incident or damage occurred.

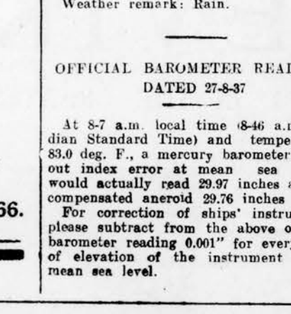
WELLINGTON
FROM SATURDAY 4th SEPTEMBER
Pateti Festive Week's Special
MUSICAL COMEDY
"A DAY AT THE RACES"
MARX BROS.
with the funniest trio, the
The year's biggest, funniest picture
Plans already open. 'Phone 22666.

A MAN WHOSE MOTTO IS
"LIFE MINUS LOVE-O"
CAN BE EASILY IMAGINED TO MAKE A HANDSOME UNIVERSAL OFFER LIKE
"LOVE MADE HERE"
BUT HE NEARLY REGRETTED IT!





PREMVEER
AT THE MAJESTIC
FROM 4th SEPTEMBER
Times As Usual



ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Aug. 27.

The depression near Nowgong yesterday has filled up. The monsoon has been active in Assam, Bengal, West Central India and East Rajputana. A fresh Eastern disturbance has caused locally thunderstorms from the North-West Frontier Provinces to Kashmir.

The day temperatures were markedly below normal in and around West Central India.

Rain has also been nearly general in Konkan, local in East Central India, West Central Provinces and East Punjab Hills, and occurred at a few stations in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, east Central Provinces, Malabar and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall were: Silchar and Barisal four inches; Guna and Dharampur one and a half; Shillong, Dehra Dun and Mahabaleshwar one inch; Chittagong, Darjeeling, Bhopal and Rawalpindi three-quarters of an inch; Marmagao half an inch; and Cherat and Parachinar quarter of an inch.

FORECAST:—The monsoon will be strong in Assam and East Bengal and active in West Central India and East Rajputana. Rain will occur locally in West Bengal, West Central Provinces, Gujarat and Konkan, and at a few stations in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, the East Central Provinces and South Madras. Local thunderstorms will also occur along the North-West Frontier and Western Himalayas.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Heavy rain is likely locally in East Bengal and Assam within the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-8-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .010 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.5 degrees 1.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.9 degrees 0.8 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 185 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7

Rain in 24 hours 0.21 inches

Total rainfall during the month 4.48 inches

Total rainfall during the year 53.78 inches.

Weather remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-8-37

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

INCARCERATION OF EMIR HAIDAR KHAN

Who Is Responsible For His Detention

AMRITSAR: August 25.

Mr. Suohas Chandra Bose has addressed the following communication from Dalhousie to Dr. Bhag Singh, Ph. D., Secretary of the Punjab Political Prisoners Defence Committee.—

"I am writing this to ask you about the continued incarceration of Mr. Emir Haidar Khan, State prisoner. He is probably a Regulation Prisoner, but is it Regulation III of 1818 or a Madras Regulation, under which he is still detained? Who is responsible for his continued incarceration—the Madras Government who took the initiative in 1933 or the Punjab Government under whose jurisdiction he is now lying? As you know he is a Punjabi but was imprisoned in 1933 at the instance of the Madras Government. In 1932 when I was in Madras Penitentiary, I met him in the same prison. He was then an undertrial prisoner. The prosecution case against him must have collapsed, for he was clapped in prison the next year under a Regulation. I would like your committee to take up his case in right earnest. I only hope that his case will not suffer as a result of divided jurisdiction. I am also writing to the Madras Government about him, but I am not sure myself if the responsibility for his detention still rests with the Madras Government. I am sure that they will take up the matter if they have anything to do with his imprisonment now."—United Press.

BIHAR NOTICES ON KISAN WORKERS

PATNA, Aug. 26.

A Sitamarhi report states that the Sub-Divisional Officer of that place has served notices under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code on Pradeep Narayan, a prominent Kisan worker and fifteen others asking them to show cause why they should not be ordered to execute a bond of Rs. 500 each with tw sureties of like amount to keep peace for a period of one year. Allegations against them are said to be that they actively engaged themselves in molesting local Zamindars by inciting their menials and servants not to work but to revolt against them.— United Press.

CONGRESS MAN RENOUNCES TITLE

PATNA, Aug. 26.

It is understood that Pandit Lakhimi Nath Misra, B.L. has renounced the title of Rai Sahib conferred upon him on the occasion of the Coronation this year. Mr. Misra is a member of the All-India Congress Committee.—United Press.

Metallurgy Course In Calcutta University

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The University of Calcutta, it is understood, is going to open a post-graduate course in Metallurgy. The Indian Metallurgical Association which has been exerting itself in this matter has approached the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, so that the course may be taken at their works at Jamshedpur which is equipped with the most up-to-date Laboratory in the East.

Mr. B. C. Guha of the University has been requested to prepare a scheme in consultation with Mr. N. N. Sen of the Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur and the staff of the Applied Chemistry Department of the Calcutta University.—United Press.

RESULTS OF INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES EXAMINATION

The following candidates passed in the examination held at the Bombay Centre in May:—

Supervisor, Examinations of the Institute of Actuaries writes:—

PART I.

Bhatt, Narbheshanker Madhavji; Desai, S. K.; Mehta, Ravindra Maganlal; Ranadive, Jayasing Trimbak; Shah, Ramanlal Dahyabhai; Shah, Ratilal Dadhyabhai; Trivedi, Shambhuprasad Jagannath

PART II A.

Dholakia, Kanaiyalal D.; Ganapati, P.; Harshe, Nilkanth Nagesh; Khandekar, Krishnaji Ganesh; Kulkarni Bhalchandra Anant; Mohan Rao, Madiman; Priolker, Gajanan Shamba; Ramanna, M.S.; Sastri, Bhamidipati Achyuta Rama; Tata, Ramyar Dadabhoy.

PART II B.

Gadgil, Gajanan Mahadeo; Kale, Keshav Yeshavant; Ketkar, V. V. Krishnan, K. N.; Kulkarni, Bhalchandra Anant; Priolker, Gajanan Shamba; Ramanna, M. S.; and Sesha Iyer, D.

No candidate has passed in Part III A, Part IV A and Part IV B

BHUJ.—Before a representative gathering of the leading citizens and State officers, Yuvaraj Shri Vijayarajji of Bhuj laid the foundation stone of the Dosabhai Lalchand Maternity Hospital building donated by Calcuttawala Seth Dosabhai Lalchand of Bhuj to the Medical department.

A LOTUS BLOOMED IN THE MIRE!

Here's a tale of a maiden who would not sell herself for any price in the world—!

PINGALA
OR
JOGAN
ANAND PICTURES'
Maiden Talkie Musical

Starring:
INDIRA WADKAR
The Languorous Siren of the screen

KASHMEERA DEVI
The Sweet Girl of Gujarat
KELKAR, RAJANI
R. PHATAK, RAJA
PANDIT, DAR KASHMIRI
JAVDEKAR

FROM SATURDAY 4th SEPT.

AT
KRISHNA (BOMBAY)
and
MINERVA (POONA)

WHEN
"One-Eyed" Imperialist Justice
Crushes the Ruled the slaves
They Rise in a Revolt.....
and then—What Happens? Better See It
IN
Beyond the Horizon
Prabhat's Mighty Spectacular Musical in
5TH WEEK at
MINERVA
Daily at 5-15, 8, & 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun and Holidays

Starring:—
SHANTA APTE
CHANDRAMOHAN,
LEELA CHITNIS,
KARUNA DEVI,
and others.

A SUPREME SUCCESS!
4th WEEK
KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S
GANGAVATARAN
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 5-15—8—10-30
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

5th TRIUMPHANT WEEK
IMPERIAL'S Master Thriller
"PUNJAB LANCERS"
Starring KANTA AN... SSAR
With
FATMA, EBRAHIM, LAXMI URMILLA, SAYED AHMED, GULAM RASUL AND CHEMIST.
Directors
HOMI MASTER and NARAYAN DAVARE
RANEE
The Kapi-Gorilla captures your heart, by admirable feats, and keep the spies at bay.
At
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road.
Shows:—5-15, 8 and 10-30 P.M. Matinee at 2-30 P.M. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

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West End Patent "Everbright" Steel	Rs. 26
Rolled Gold, 10 Years' Quality	Rs. 30
9 ct. Solid Gold	Rs. 55

DEPENDABLE

"SECUNDUS" TONNEAU. New Style "B."

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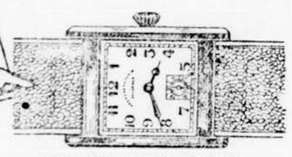

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Rolled Gold, 10 Years' Quality	Rs. 31

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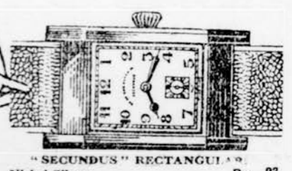

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West End Patent "Everbright" Steel	Rs. 27
Rolled Gold, 10 Years' Quality	Rs. 31

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BOMBAY CALCUTTA

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NEW PULLMAN R GRAPHITED MOTOR OIL SAVES UP TO

30% OIL
15% GAS

CUTS REPAIR BILLS, REDUCES HEAT, FRICTION AND DRAG.

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GOKAK SETTLEMENT AND AFTER

Mill Authorities' Final Refusal To Reinstate Workers

(From A Correspondent.)

GOKAK FALLS, Aug. 25.

"I have just heard on the most reliable authority that the Gokak Mill authorities have virtually refused to reinstate all the 52 workers who had been victimised on account of their work in connection with your Union and your prolonged strike For, while they have now declared their intention to take back 12 workers, provided they forego all the advantages of their 10, 12 or 15 year's past services, they have definitely and finally refused to employ the remaining 40 workers—men and women on various pretexts."

Thus declared Mr Indulal Yagnik yesterday in the course of his address at the mammoth meeting attended by more than 3,000 workers of Gokak Mills held at Maradi Math under the Presidentship of Swami Siddnalva.

Continuing, Mr Yagnik said, that the workers would no doubt be seriously agitated over the new bombshell that had been hurled at them. The workers had now to consider very carefully whether this action of the authorities was in consonance with the agreement that had been recently signed and sealed with the help of the local Congress leaders and the new Congress Ministry.

Two roads were of course open to them. One the path of surrender of their brave 52 in the interests of a patched-up peace and the other, the path of direct action to compel their masters to reinstate their comrades who had suffered and sacrificed so much on their behalf. And the speaker had no doubt their union would arrive at a just decision when its general meeting will be held in the beginning of the next month when their leaders Messrs. N. M. Joshi, R. R. Bakhale were due to arrive at Gokak.

Mr. Yagnik exhorted the workers to rally round their union and remain faithful to its decisions under all circumstances. Whatever the Ministers or Congress leaders told them, should be considered with all due respect but they should pledge their firm and final support to the union which constituted the bedrock of their amelioration and emancipation.

In conclusion Mr. Yagnik dwelt on the main burdens of revenue, rent and interest that they had to shoulder as peasants and asked them to organise their Kisan Sabha to secure their rights from the trinity of the Government, the landlords and the Sahukars.

Mr. D. Sam Suddin translated the speech in Kanarese and thanked the speaker before the meeting dispersed amidst shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad."

MYSTERIOUS DEATH

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mystery surrounds the death of a Mangalorean.

After recording the evidence of the doctors, the City Coroner adjourned the inquest to September 4, to enable the police to make further inquiries.

Dr. Vaikunth Harilal Muzumdar, Casualty Medical Officer, attached to the J. J. Hospital, stated in his evidence that the man was brought to the hospital on the evening of August 23 last by a police constable.

Dr. P. V. Tilak, who held the post-mortem examination in the course of his evidence stated that there was contusion on the back of the head of the deceased, but there was no bleeding.

Death, in his opinion, was due to fracture of the base of the skull, laceration of the brain and subdural haemorrhage.

In his opinion the injury could not have been caused by accidental fall on a hard surface or by some other means which was not possible to guess.

The man, witness added, could not have been knocked down by a vehicle, as no other injuries were found.

Police inquiries showed that the name of the man whom the hospital authorities had baptised as Hari Abba, was Dhama Manjir.

Further inquiries are in progress

NIZAM'S EXECUTIVE

Report About Proposed Changes Contradicted

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 27.

A communique issued by the Nizam's Government regarding the proposed changes in the personnel of the State Executive Council says: "Rumours that changes are impending in the composition of the Executive Council in the near future are entirely baseless."

PRIVATE SALT MANUFACTURE

Withdrawn Concessions Restored In Madras Districts

MADRAS: August 27.

A Press Note issued by the Madras Government states:—

"On a recommendation of the Local Government, the Government of India are prepared to restore the concession relating to private manufacture of salt under the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement of March, 1931, to those areas of this presidency from which its application had been withdrawn by the reason of misuse in violation of the conditions imposed.

Accordingly, as soon as India Government's order is issued, the concession will be restored to nine districts in the presidency from which it was withdrawn.

Government enjoins a strict observance of the conditions and wholehearted co-operation and vigilance on the part of the people to prevent commercial exploitation."—United Press

G. K. Devdhar Memorial Fund

The Secretary, Dadar Branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society writes:—

The Dadar Branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society was started in 1928 with the help and co-operation of the late lamented Mr. G. K. Devdhar who needs no introduction to the public at our hands. For the first three or four years this Branch was working most successfully and was rendering yeomen service to the womanhood of Dadar and its vicinity. It was running a Sewing Class which was taken full advantage of by about 60 to 75 ladies mostly married. In addition to this the Branch was running First Aid, Music and English Classes; but as these were run with the help of honorary workers who could not render their free services for long and as we could not afford to appoint paid teachers we had to close down these classes shortly after their opening. The Sewing Class has all along been in existence but since the past three years the strength of this class has been dwindling down, so much so to-day it is reduced to seventeen to twenty ladies. This is chiefly due to our having no convenient and spacious place of our own to conduct the class. Mr. Devdhar had promised to help us to put this institution on a better footing to synchronise with the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Seva Sadan Society Poona, which he was planning to celebrate on a grand scale but he was suddenly snatched away from our midst thus leaving this ambition unfulfilled. The present authorities of the Society are not only not able to help us but have asked us to close down the Branch. We feel it our duty to the womanhood in general and to the Late Mr. G. K. Devdhar in particular to leave no stone unturned to run this institution.

With this end in view we have opened the above Fund and we earnestly appeal to the philanthropic ladies and gentlemen of Bombay to contribute their mite to this fund and help us to establish in Bombay an institution similar to the one which is the pride to Poona to-day. We sincerely hope that our appeal for such a noble cause will be well responded to by the public whose munificence and benevolence in such matters is a matter of history.

From the 1st May, we have shifted the class to "Sitaram Prasad" on Gokhale Road, and renamed it as "The G. K. Devdhar Memorial Women's Education Institute."

SOME LINES OF TURF CLUB REFORM

(Continued from page 6)

spite of the extremes of view points, both the Turf Club and the Finance Minister are equally interested in the prosperity of the Club and it is not beyond the capacity of the present Committee of the Club to devise ways and means to safeguard the financial prosperity of the Club without jeopardising the chances of the country-bred. But it is possible only if the Turf Club authorities face the realities of the situation.

No Need For It Now

The Governor of Bombay is an honorary member of the Turf Club and rides in state to the race-course on the Byculla Cup Day. Whatever might have been the origin and purpose of this parade, it has outlived its purpose, and is, on the other hand, responsible for creating a wrong psychology in the minds of the people. There are other forms of sport like cricket and football which do not enjoy the pomp and paraphernalia of gubernatorial state drives. In the quadrangular and other matches when distinguished teams visit this country, the Governor shows his lively interest by watching the match and by dining with the teams. The state drive may be a box-office attraction but in the peculiar state of the country where public opinion is closely divided and even positively hostile to racing as a sport, it is better if the state drive is abandoned. But this suggestion is not intended to limit in any way the personal liberty or inclination of the Governor, nor can it be construed by any stretch of imagination as an act of discourtesy against the head of the province.

FREEZITE COMES TO INDIA

New Aid To Refrigeration

(From A Correspondent).

Trades and industries engaged in food production could be very largely developed with the availability of proper and efficient means of storage, conservation and marketing. The fishing industry in Bombay and the fruit trade in the Bombay Presidency are examples. The milk supply for Bombay city is also poor in quality and deficient in quality. A perusal of the "Report of the Committee on the Marketing of Fruit and Vegetables in the Town of Bombay, 1934" makes it evident that not only is an insufficiency of fruit and vegetables brought to market in Bombay for the needs of a largely vegetarian population, but that even such supply as is available suffers from a wastage of as much as 50 per cent. due to faulty methods of packing and distribution. The lack of proper storage and conservation facilities makes for an uneven distribution and alternate glute and scarcities. Fish is an important article of diet and yet there is not nearly enough fish entering Bombay for the needs of the population. This is largely due to the lack of suitable refrigerating medium that will allow for fish being kept in good condition during the stay at sea of fishing boats over two, three or more days, also to the absence of trawlers. There is no reason why the fishing industry of Bombay and of India could not be very largely developed, even to the extent of the Japanese fishing industry.

Major-General Sir Bernard James, whose work during the last thirteen years to promote an indigenous horse-breeding industry as an integral part of agriculture is so well-known, has also given these matters considerable thought and it seemed to both Sir Homi Mehta and Sir Bernard James that if a refrigerant and preservative of perishable foodstuffs could be made available, at an economic price, that would be useful for both storage and transport, it would be at least one step, and a vital step, in the right direction.

After long and careful investigation, it has been decided to start in Bombay a factory for the production of solid carbon-dioxide (commonly known as Dry Ice). The company—The Dry Ice Corporation of India Ltd.—will very soon be in a position to manufacture Dry Ice on a large scale.

By this means it is confidently expected that the wastage of all perishable foodstuffs in transit will be eliminated, thus encouraging the production of greater quantities of such foodstuffs and making them readily available to the people of the country.

With the aid of this compound, dry ice (which will be known as Freezite) the fruit, dairy and fishing industries could be very largely expanded. It will be possible to locate Dairies in country districts outside large towns and thus do away with stables for milch cattle in urban areas. The slaughter of dairy cattle when they become dry in towns could thus be obviated and a cheaper, larger and more healthy milk supply be available to the population. The return of dairy cattle from Calcutta to the Punjab when they become dry is an expense, even with the reduced return fares it is now intended to introduce. Such a procedure will be unnecessary when Freezite is available.

The fruit trade of India is capable of enormous expansion and it will be possible with the availability of Freezite to build up a useful export trade. The Dry Ice Corporation of India will always be prepared to co-operate to the fullest possible extent in all schemes that have for their object the proper conservation, distribution and marketing of the perishable foodstuffs of the country to the increased health of the people and the prosperity of India's agricultural population.

LUDHIANA.—"The Executive Commmittee of the Northern India Exhibitors' Association has decided to wait upon the distributors at Delhi in a deputation on the 31st August. A meeting of the Exhibitors will also be held there at which many vital issues are to be discussed."

Germolene
Aseptic Ointment

Will Make It Well

That dangerous Cut—that open Wound—that Sore—that frightful Ulcer—that burned and scalded Skin: treat it with *Germolene* instantly! *Germolene* is the World's Wonder Ointment! It performs Skin Healing 'Magic'! From a small Spot or Blackhead to a dangerous open place it 'wipes it away' without a sign—without a scar—as though the trouble never existed! Get a tin of *GERMOLENE* yourself *TO-DAY! Prove* how its modern Aseptic Principle accomplishes Skin Miracles! At the first touch it soothes—irritation ceases—fiery inflammation subsides! You must experience it to realise how wonderful it is!

From All Chemists & Stores.

Watch for the BLUE SEAL on every Package.

CONQUERS
ULCERS, SORES
BOILS, PIMPLES
BAD LEG, ECZEMA
MOSQUITO & INSECT BITES
ABSCESSES
DHOBI ITCH
WOUNDS, CUTS
SUNBURN, SCALDS
PRICKLY HEAT

For Bath and Toilet use only
GERMOLENE MEDICATED TOILET SOAP
Prevents Prickly Heat. Preserves complexion. Keeps skin from blemish.

Climatic conditions called for

the fan,

The Special Ventilation for the Tropics

The same reason led to the production of Cafiaspirin.

Cafiaspirin the quick reliever of all aches and pains, is so composed as to best suit the special needs of tropical climates and is therefore:

The Special Aspirin for the Tropics

Safe and Effective BAYER

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A glass of **Phosferine Tonic Wine** two or three times a day is more than a good drink—it's a good habit. You can feel it doing you good—restoring your lost energy and generally toning up your system to withstand the tiring effects of the climate. This wonderful tonic wine gives you a new feeling of fitness and banishes all 'headiness' and depression. Don't blame the midday sun—get a bottle of **Phosferine Tonic Wine** today and you will soon feel the difference!

PHOSFERINE TONIC WINE
THE BEST THE WORLD PRODUCES

Agents: SPENCER & Co., Ltd., *Throughout India.*

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THE BRIDGE THAT LASTS

In any factory or workshop the acid fumes, the steam, the corrosive vapours which fill the atmosphere make efficient rust prevention a necessity. The Best Way to protect all steelworks from corrosion is the "National Way." The first requirement to secure National Anti-Corrosive painting of permanent value is the careful removal of all mill-scale, rust, grease, or foreign substance. The second is to paint with the National quality paint. National Anti-Corrosive paint preserves all metal-work and ensures 100% efficient protection against deterioration or corrosion.

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Virol gives an all-round increase in fitness and power to resist infection because it contains all the elements that are required for healthy growth and development.

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CONSTITUTION

DEAFNESS

(REWARD Rs. 500)

A few days application of our miraculous guaranteed Herbal medicine cures DEAFNESS and all other allied diseases of the ear. No matter acute or chronic, partial or total whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by contraction and adhesions of auditory meatus or by troubles in throat, various noises in the ear or head, it is cured once for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing to its normal state will be restored. Appreciated and used by all over world. Thousands of hopeless patients cured completely. No danger in use and no harmful after effect. Rs 500 REWARD IF PROVED USELESS. Price Rs. 4/-. Postage etc., As. 10.

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China's Foreign Minister On Issues In Conflict

"Now That Japan Is Looking At China In A New Light, It Is China's Turn To Grasp True Aspect Of Japan," He Says

Dr. Wang Chung-hui's recent statement on Sino-Japanese issues has attracted wide attention both in China and in Japan. Prepared in the form of answers to a set of questions submitted by certain Japanese correspondents, the exposition was full of illuminating observations on problems which have a vital bearing upon relations between the two countries. It was striking for its clarity of view and for its sincerity both in tone and manner of approach. Competent observers expressed the opinion that the Chinese Foreign Minister had made a useful contribution towards the promotion of Far Eastern peace by offering the Japanese government a satisfactory basis on which to cement friendly relations with China.

The keynote of Dr. Wang's replies was that China had not changed in her policy towards Japan or any other foreign country, but was prepared to improve her relations with all of her neighbours. "The foreign policy of China is traditional, the aim of which is to seek national existence and co-existence with the rest of the world," the Chinese Foreign Minister declared. "There is no such thing as softening or stiffening our attitude." After reiterating the inseparably of political and economic questions, Dr. Wang declared: "With reference to the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, China is not insisting on the settlement of any particular problems as a prerequisite." "As a matter of fact, however," he added, "the various issues pending between the two countries are involved with political questions. If we proceed with the solution of other problems while political questions are not yet solved, I fear we can hardly obtain any satisfactory results. This is a question of fact, not theory."

CHIEF STUMBLING BLOCK.

The chief stumbling block in the North China problem, according to Dr. Wang, is the question of smuggling in eastern Hopei. "As long as the question of smuggling in eastern Hopei is not solved, the political and economic administration in North China cannot be integral," he stated. "Under such circumstances I fear that the enforcement of any new political and economic measures will not easily achieve results."

Continuing, Dr. Wang intimated that as the provinces in the North are Chinese territory the laws and ordinances of the State should be enforced there as in other parts of the country. "This is the natural phenomenon in any modern unified state and should not arouse astonishment. The legitimate interests of foreign countries in China will of course be respected."

In the opinion of the Chinese Foreign Minister, no matter what method is adopted for the solution of the so-called political problems in North China, they will not be difficult of solution if Japan is determined to seek such solution. Dr. Wang further suggested that it will not be difficult to solve the situation if both parties mutually respect the territorial and administrative integrity of each other and negotiate strictly in the spirit of equality and reciprocity.

While acknowledging that China had not designated any particular problem as an absolute prerequisite for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, Dr. Wang expressed the view that the existence of the puppet regime in eastern Hopei was injurious to China and not beneficial to Japan. "This is one of the simplest and easiest problems for solution," he said. "If such a problem cannot be satisfactorily solved, it will of course be difficult to proceed with the more complicated problems."

"NEW CONCEPT" THEORY.

Questioned regarding his views on Mr. Koki Hirota's diplomatic policy 'vis-a-vis' China, Dr. Wang said that the name of the veteran Japanese diplomat was well-known in this country. He mentioned especially the address on foreign policy delivered by Mr. Hirota on January 23, 1935, in which the Japanese statesman advocated a policy of non-aggression and non-menace in foreign relations, and the adoption of a "good neighbour" policy with a view to effecting a 'rapprochement' with China. "In the course of the past year," the Chinese Foreign Minister declared, "many changes have occurred in the Far Eastern situation. We especially hope that, in conformity with the new spirit and under the general principle of equality and reciprocity, he will usher in a new era of Sino-Japanese relations."

In passing, it may be observed that Dr. Wang significantly ignored the so-called Hirota "three-point programme. As the Chinese Government has been reluctant from the very beginning to negotiate with Japan on the basis of these principles, it can be understood what an unfortunate effect would be produced in this country if they were to be revived. There is reason to believe that the "new concept" theory will continue to be advocated by Japan, but the apparent lack of substantiation has given rise to much speculation. Chinese observers have been greatly disconcerted by reports that Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe, the Japanese Ambassador to China, will bring up the Hirota programme as a starting point in the readjustment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Political circles are frankly pessimistic over Mr. Hirota's China policy, as it is felt that he has not budged from the attitude he adopted when the well-known three principles were originally announced. His "new conception" of China, it is feared, is but the old policy decked out with new and superficial trimmings.

NO FURTHER AGGRESSION.

In the opinion of the "North-China Daily News" "Dr. Wang Chung-hui has rightly insisted that China is not disposed to tolerate further aggression." "He has prudently left open the question of liquidating the results of past aggression," this journal pointed out, "although he has clearly indicated the need for eliminating factors which are inconsistent with the 'new concept' of equality and reciprocity on which Japan bases her endeavour to secure friendship and economic co-operation from China." Referring to North China, the paper expressed the opinion that "Japan could not fairly object to Dr. Wang's argument that North China should be effectively brought within the control of the Central Government, ready as he was to give assurances that legitimate foreign interests would be respected." "No doubt the extravagant interpretation placed on the scope and significance of those interests may present certain obstacles," the paper suggested, "but goodwill and practical recognition of the predominant need to consolidate relations between the two countries should be equal to the task of finding an honourable solution."

The statement made to the press by Mr. Kawagoe on the eve of his departure from Tokyo for China appears to have left much to be desired. While scouting pessimism regarding the future of Sino-Japanese relations as unwarranted, the Japanese diplomat contended that "now that Japan is looking at China in a new light, it is China's turn to grasp the true aspects of Japan." This, he explained, would consist of acknowledging Japan's right of existence and development, "especially a full recognition of the inevitable relations between 'Manchoukuo' and North China." While official comments were withheld pending the receipt of its full text, Mr. Kawagoe's interview caused general disappointment in the Chinese capital, as evidenced by the following "Central News" report of June 26:

MERELY A SLOGAN.

Mr. Kawagoe was reported to have declared in the interview that Japan has come to look at China in a new light, but those conversant with diplomatic affairs here profess their inability to see any difference between recent Japanese activities in China and those a year ago. The assertion that Japan is having a new conception of China is merely a slogan but still lacking substantiation by facts.

It is granted here that Japan's right of existence and development should be respected but such right must not infringe upon and interfere with the right of existence and development of other nations, because the latter have just as much right to exist and develop as Japan. Herein, it is emphasized, lies the essence of China's foreign policy, which is based on principle of co-existence and co-prosperity.

Particularly Mr. Kawagoe's remark that the present conditions in North China are in existence in order to suit "Manchoukuo's" natural destiny to exist and develop has aroused considerable worry in the Chinese minds. "Manchoukuo" is an illegal organization and China has repeatedly announced her decision not to recognize, and the League of Nations also resolved not to grant any recognition. Now "Manchoukuo" is even mentioned alongside with North China. This could not help arouse boundless misgivings in the minds of the Chinese public regarding Japan's intentions in North China.

SINO-JAP. CO-OPERATION.

Then Mr. Kawagoe's declaration that in the matter of Sino-Japanese economic co-operation he would decide whether certain problems should be negotiated with the National Government or the local authorities in the light of their nature is incompatible with the indivisibility of the nation's diplomatic rights. What he said, it is pointed out, still savoured of "divide and rule" stratagem.

As to the Tangku Truce Agreement and the Ho-Umetsu Pact, it is stressed here, they were created to meet special circumstances of a temporary nature. Since these circumstances are no longer in existence they have lost 'raison d'etre' and they should be abrogated immediately in order to remove the psychological obstacle between Chinese and Japanese and promote early readjustment of diplomatic relations between the two nations.

Though foreign powers derived their rights to station troops along the route between Peiping and the sea from the Boxer Protocol, provisions in that protocol have their fixed meaning and restrictions and they must not be freely twisted to serve unsavoury purposes, it is pointed out.

SOURCE OF IRRITATION.

Obviously large bodies of Japanese garrison troops in North China to-day go a way beyond the original meaning and scope of the Boxer Protocol and their presence constitutes a great source of irritation to the Chinese people.

With the new cabinet in Japan, it had been generally expected that Mr. Kawagoe on his return to China would carry with him a policy which was at once new and different from the previous one in order to cope with the situation between China and Japan. Such hopes, however, have been dashed by Mr. Kawagoe's interview which instead of brightening the prospects for relations between the two nations, has made things look even darker than they were. For this observers of diplomatic affairs here could not help feeling disappointed.

However, Chinese circles are somewhat gratified over the Japanese Ambassador's promise that drastic measures would be taken to curb the illicit manufacture and traffic in narcotics by Japanese in China.

MEMORANDUM ON INSURANCE BILL

Baroda Telegram To Congress Party Leaders

BARODA, Aug. 27.

The Baroda State's Life Assurance Companies' Association has sent a telegram to Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and S. Satyamurthi requesting clarification of the issue of Insurance companies incorporated in Indian States, as the press summary on the subject was inconclusive.

The Association has sent its memorandum on the new Insurance Bill to the members of the Central Legislature.—United Press.

MERCHANT NAVY WEEK

Indic Ignored

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, July 31. (By Air Mail).

A Merchant Navy Week in order to popularise the activities and importance of the British Mercantile Marine was held at Southampton in England from 17th to 24th July.

The most interesting part of it from the Indian point of view was that there was a special stall of "India" and there was also an "India Day", on the 24th July, which was the closing day of the week. Curiously enough, neither in the "India Stall" nor in the speeches on the "India Day" was any reference made to the past development and the present conditions of Indian shipping. There were no models or charts relating to Indian ships, old or new. The only things exhibited by the stall were products imported from India and a somewhat curious and misleading sketch of the King George's Docks of Calcutta, as well as another of the Bombay Docks.

The strangest part of the show was that the High Commissioner for India, Sir Firoze Khan Noon, attended the function on the "India Day"; and yet not the slightest efforts were made to indicate in however a meagre or indirect a fashion, the glorious traditions of Indian shipping or its more recent developments. It is, however, interesting that Lieut.-Col. E. T. Crutchley, the Public Relations Officers of the Post Office, who presided on the "India Day" (which itself is an anomaly) stated that: "The early Contracts, (for mails, particularly with the P. & O.) were far more than mere payments for carrying mails. They were destined to foster the building of steamships to promote the welfare of the country, and the Post Office can claim with pride that these subsidies were instrumental in setting firm on their feet those three great companies—the P. and O., the Royal Mail and the Cunard."

These remarks are significant and give a complete reply to those authorities in India who contend that the mail subventions are not subsidies at all and do not really help the British Shipping Companies at the present day.

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Political Disabilities And Social Discrimination

Sir Syed Raza Ali Questions Wisdom Of Anti-Indian Laws In S. Africa

"Speaking for myself, I must make it quite clear that there is one and only one way of banishing the monster of the colour bar from South Africa and that is to treat every man and woman politically, economically and socially according to the stage of civilisation attained by him or her,

"This means that adult municipal franchise need not necessarily be given to Indians in Natal. But surely the resources of statesmanship should not refuse to consider the question of making the grant of a vote to the Indian conditional on the possession of satisfactory property, educational or other qualifications," said Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent-General for India, in the course of an address to the Indo-European Joint Council, Durban.

Proceeding, he said:

Owing to the conditions obtaining in South Africa, no fears of antagonism between labour and capital need be seriously feared for a long time to come. The problems in this country, though of a different nature, are such as to cause misgivings in the minds of serious thinkers.

NATIVE PROBLEM

It is true that the overwhelming majority of the people of the Union consists of natives. But, having regard to their stage of development, I do not consider it necessary to deal at length this evening with this aspect of the problem. I should not be understood to mean that the native problem is not a highly important problem. It has rightly engaged the attention of a number of far-sighted European thinkers who wish to visualise the conditions as they shall be in a hundred years or so.

NEED OF REVISION

From the point of view of practical politics the population of the Union can be divided into three categories, namely, first Europeans, secondly natives, and thirdly those non-Europeans who are not natives. The native problem will, it appears, take a few generations to assume any acute form. But the position of non-Europeans with reference to the status of Europeans has reached a stage which it would not be wise to refuse to consider, examine, alter, amd revise wherever necessary.

The steps taken by the Governments of the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and Natal to give the vote exclusively to the whites had its root in a desire to secure the continuance of political power in European hands. The exclusion from franchise of Indians everywhere, except in the Cape Province, and of the coloured community in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, cannot possibly be justified on any moral ground.

STRONGER CLAIM OF INDIANS

But the claim of Indians to franchise is even stronger than that of the coloured. It is unjust, unfair and unwise to keep back by artificial devices in the race of progress the inheritors of one of the oldest civilisations in the world. I am often asked by European friends unacquainted with the conditions of modern India whether Indians are not better off in this country than they would have been had they remained in the Motherland. My answer is both "Yes," and "No." While it is true that Indians have improved their economic position by emigrating to this country, it is equally true that they had stayed in India they would have enjoyd political and economic rights which are withheld from them in South Africa.

There are many reasons for giving or restoring, as the case may be, franchise to Indians in this country. The first is that Indian immigration has been totally stopped and there is no fear of Indians disturbing the ratio of European population even in a province like Natal. Secondly, India will practically be a self-governing country with the introduction of the new constitution in all its stages.

But there is a third and a far more important reason which fully demonstrates that it will not be possible for any Government in the Union, however well disposed it may be, to protect Indians unless franchise in some form or other is given to them.

ANTI-INDIAN BILLS

The last session of the Union Parliament dealt with twelve Bills in which Indians as a community were interested. Three of these Bills were purely anti-Asiatic or, more accurately speaking, strictly anti-Indian.

I refer to General Pienaar's prohibition of Mixed Marriages Bill introduced in January and General Pienaar's Provincial Legislative Powers Extension Bill and Mr. Grobler's Transvaal Asiatic Land Bill, both introduced on February 9, 1937.

The history of these unfortunate measures is so well-known to the public that I do not consider it necessary to go into details. All is well that ends well. The far-sighted statesmanship exhibited by General Hertzog, the heroic fight put up by Mr. Hofmeyr, the wholehearted support given to a just cause by the South African Press and a realization of the true significance of the situation by public opinion were fortunately responsible for killing these ill-considered attempts at legislation.

SOCIAL MEASURES

The remaining nine Bills, with the exception of one, namely, the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Bill, were straightforward, social measures—using that term in its broadest sense—calculated to improve the economic condition of the people.

I must make it quite clear that in my opinion none of these Bills was intended to subject Indians to any hardship. The irony of the situation, however, is that every one of these Bills was bound to affect the Indian position prejudicially unless certain amendments were made.

WAGE BILL AND INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION ACT.

These Bills were intended to set right the defects that had been found in the working of the Acts for several years. The object of these measures was to introduce self-government in industry and hold the balance between employers and employees. None of their provisions was aimed against Indians; and if an equality of opportunity had been available to Indians and Europeans alike there could be no objection to them from the Indian point of view. The misfortune, however, is that there is no equality of opportunity in this country which leads to making confusion worse confounded by making industrial enactments applicable to all sections of the population alike while confining the benefits of other Acts to Europeans alone. Representations were made on this subject to the Minister by the South African Indian Congress which also sent a deputation to Cape Town to interview Mr. Hofmeyr. I was present at the interview, and in my subsequent discussions with Mr. Hofmeyr drew his attention to the Indian employees' as well as the Indian employers' point of view. Mr. Hofmeyr found himself unable to introduce any amendments to the Bills in accordance with Congress suggestions. But I am glad to say that before the Bills were passed he sent down Mr. Ivan Walker, Secretary for Labour, to Durban to inquire into Indian grievances. Mr. Walker made a thorough investigation, and the Minister has promised to take administrative action to remove Indian grievances in accordance with Mr. Walker's recommendations.

The net result of this detailed review is that while it is not right on the part of my countrymen to suspect the motives of the Union Government with regard to every legislative measure brought forward by it the fact remains that owing to the subjection of the Indians to disabilities straightforward measures like the Marketing Bill or the Unbeneficial Occupation of Farms Bill unfortunately add to their disabilities unless special provision is made for safeguarding their rights.

The tragedy in this country is that the Government does not rest contented with the subjection of Indians to political disabilities. Efforts are made in every social legislative measure to put various communities in the Union into watertight compartments on the basis of colour. This may in the eyes of those who believe in the colour bar be justified in the case of political enactments. But life becomes intolerable when these racial disabilities are introduced in the region of social legislation.

INTERESTS OF FARMERS

What justification, I ask, is there for dealing with the interests of farmers on a racial basis? Farmers are an economic and not a racial unit and their interests should be safeguarded, irrespective of their colour. Political discrimination has the effect of classifying the South African population into divisions. If to these is added economic discrimination on the basis of colour the country will be having cross divisions which would make the position hopeless.

Yet it is not, and it will not be, possible for any Government in this country to prevent the demand for the colour bar being extended to social legislation unless the non-European in this country, especially the Indian, is given the vote. In less than a year the country will be in the grip of a general election. Already leaders of various political parties have started their election campaigns. What new avenues will be explored to demand further discriminatory legislation against non-Europeans remains to be seen.

Speaking for myself, I must make it quite clear that there is one and only one way of banishing the monster of the colour bar from South Africa and that is to treat every man and woman politically, economically and socially according to the stage of civilisation attained by him or her.

This means that adult municipal franchise need not necessarily be given to Indians in Natal. But surely the resources of statesmanship should not refuse to consider the question of making the grant of a vote to the Indian conditional on the possession of satisfactory property, educational or other qualifications?

ALIGARH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Useful Institution Started By Muslim University

(From A Correspondent.)

The Technological Institute of the Aligarh University has been founded with the commendable object of providing efficient theoretical and practical technical training to students. Admission to the institute has been restricted with the intention of giving individual attention to every student admitted there. The Executive Council appointed the members of the Managing Committee that controls the entire working of the institute. The boarding house for the students of the Institute in addition to providing all necessary facilities for their courses, helps to cultivate the corporate atmosphere of a residential University. There is provision for games for the students of the Institute and a Technical library is attached to it. There are various scholarships intended for deserving students. The students who appear for the diploma course receive the diploma of "Associateship in Electrical Engineering" on successfully passing the examination of the institute The students who wish to appear for the G.I.E.E. (London) examinations will be prepared for it by the Institute. There are also various other engineering courses which give young men wild field for selection according to their individual leanings and merits.

BRUTAL BEATING

Grave Allegations Against Police

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 24.

A terrible case of alleged brutal and unprovoked beating by the police has been reported to the local Congress Committee by the Chamars of Gwarighat.

These Chamars report that they were forced to report a petty theft to the Police, who then tried to extort bribes from them. They, it is alleged, beat mercilessly many of them including the wife of the man from whom the money was stolen, an old woman, and a little girl of ten years old.

Serious accusations of outrage on the modesty of these women and of the little girl are also made against the police.

An inquiry was held on the 22nd and 23rd inst. by the Congress Committee, many witnesses were cross-examined and doctor's evidence was also heard.

The condition of two of these persons is still bad and they can hardly stand up.

One woman was unconscious for several days after the alleged beatings and was still delirious at the time of the inquiry eight days after it was alleged to have occurred. A report is being submitted to the authorities for necessary action.

BOMBAY MINISTRY SYMPATHETIC TOWARDS AYURVED

Ayurvedacharya D. Rangacharylu, President of the All-India Hereditary Doctors' League and Sjt. Pratapkumar Vaidya, a Bombay Member of the Working Committee of the League and the Hon. Secretary of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College and Allied Institutions of Bombay waited upon the Hon. Dr. Gilder, the Minister of Health and Excise, on Tuesday at the Poona Secretariat, requesting an early recognition of the Ayurveda and further requesting him to give such Government assistance as may be possible for the uplift of the same.

Dr. Gilder who gave a patient hearing, assured them that the Bombay Cabinet was sympathetic towards Ayurved and was willing to assist.

The Government were unable at present to undertake any new expensive undertaking as a big drop was expected in the revenue due to the Prohibition programme However, the Government were collecting information and statistics from the existing Ayurvedic Institutions and having received and considered the same, it would be possible to take a definite step towards the Government recognition of Ayurveda.

MADRAS.—Mr. M. C. Rajah, member of the Madras Assembly, has given notice of a Bill for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs.

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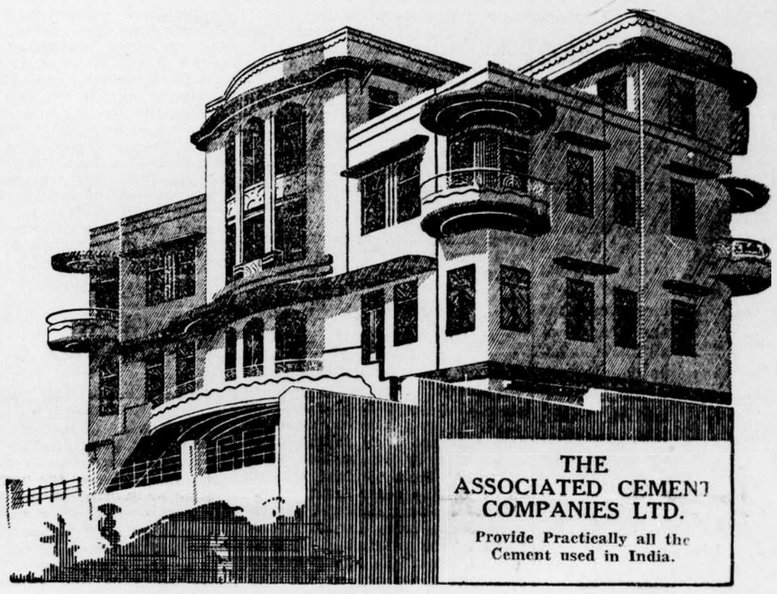

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TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR SERVICES

First Commercial Crossings Described

On the 5th and 6th of July, aircraft of Imperial Airways and Pan-American Airways made the first commercial crossings of the North Atlantic. A Sikersky S-42B fitted with four Pratt and Whitney 'Hornet' S1E-G engines of 800 horse-power left Botwood in Newfoundland at 21-10 hours G.M.T. on the 5th July and landed at Foynes on the west coast of Ireland at 09-47 hours G.M.T. Imperial Airways' 'Caledonia', which left Foynes at 18-47 G.M.T. hours on the 5th July, arrived at Botwood at 10-00 hours G.M.T. The start of each flight had been timed to allow the landings to be made at approximately the same time, and it is an indication of the accuracy of the meteorological reports that the aircraft should have adhered so closely to the time-table laid down for them.

'Caledonia', cruising at an air speed of approximately 150 miles an hour, averaged about 132 miles an hour, and the Sikorsky 'Clipper' cruising at 130 miles an hour flew at a ground speed at 164 miles an hour. The difference in speeds is accounted for by the prevailing westerly wind which helped the American aircraft to the extent of about 30 miles an hour and retarded the British aircraft to the extent of 20 miles an hour. Each aircraft flew at a chosen altitude to make the most of the weather conditions. The 'Clipper' flew at an altitude of approximately 10,000 feet throughout most of the flight, while 'Caledonia' flew at 1,500 feet on a thumb-line course; 'Caledonia' carried a crew of four under the command of Captain A. S. Wilcockson, compared with one of seven under the command of Captain Harold Gray on board the 'Clipper'.

GUIDED BY RADIO

'Caledonia' was guided by radio from the stations at Foynes and Botwood and Captain Wilcockson was able to check his position periodically by cross-bearings on ships; he was, however, considerably hindered from taking sights of the stars by the existence of a continuous bank of cloud. Captain Gray, on the other hand, flying above the clouds, followed a great circle course some distance to the north of the rhumbline followed by 'Caledonia'. He also found the assistance given him by the two radio stations invaluable, and had the additional advantage of being able to fix his position by observations of the stars throughout the night. On arrival at Foynes he stated that the last 200 miles before he reached the Irish coast were flown entirely over cloud and that it was the longest stretch of unbroken cloud he had seen.

Captain Gray was welcomed on arrival at Foynes by Mr. De Valera, and he and his crew attended a luncheon given in their honour by the Free State Government. Captain Wilcockson and his crew were welcomed at Botwood by the Governor of Newfoundland.

It is expected that five more double flights will be made across the Atlantic during the summer. Meanwhile, 'Cambria', the second Empire flying boat fitted with long-range tanks, has been flown to Lisbon, which may be used as a base for any experimental services which are operated by the more southerly route via the Azores.

Press reports from New York early in July mentioned a project of the American Export Line, a company which operates services between New York and Mediterranean ports, for the operation of a service across the Atlantic via Bermuda and the Azores. The service will continue from Portugal and Spain to Marseilles, Naples, and eastern Mediterranean ports.

'Caledonia' flew on to Montreal and New York on the 8th and 9th July, and the Pan-American 'Clipper' flew to Southampton. By the 14th July 'Caledonia' had returned to Botwood and the 'Clipper' to Foynes. 'Caledonia' left Botwood on the 15th July at 21-24 hours G.M.T. and arrived at Foynes at 09-35 hours G.M.T. on the 16th, taking 12 hours, 11 minutes for the flight. The 'Clipper' left Foynes at 18-24 hours G.M.T. on the 15th and arrived at Botwood at 10-45 hours on the 16th, taking 16 hours, 21 minutes.

NANGA PARVAT DISASTER AND AFTER

In response to an offer made by the Indian Himalayan Expedition Club, Delhi to organise one rescue party to assist the German Relief Expedition of Nanga Parvat Disaster, Mr. G. D. Joshi, Organising Secretary of the Club, received a letter from Shrinagar (Kashmir) from Dr. Paul Bauser the leader of the party saying that they have succeeded in finding the missing camp and recovering the bodies of five of their friends and one porter, who have been buried in the glacier close-by.

The contemplated plans, therefore, to go to Nanga Parvat in September, says Mr. Joshi, have therefore been abandoned.

WHEN TO APPROACH MINISTERS

Public Must Take Their Grievances First To Local Authorities

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

It has been noticed that since the assumption of office by the Congress Ministry, people with every kind of grievance or request have thought it proper to approach the Ministers direct and address petitions and letters to them.

While they appreciate the trust shown in them by the people the present Government desire to inform the public that the volume of communications directly received by them renders it impossible to pay educate attention to the representations made. No proper remedy can be given on such communications without calling for and obtaining reports from the Departments concerned and without hearing what the other persons affected have to say.

RIGHT PROCEDURE.

It is, therefore, requested that local grievances and complaints may first be taken to the District officials and in the usual course the help of the local Assembly and Council members may be obtained. If justice is not obtained from local officials and the Head of the District also does not solve the difficulties, the attention of Government may be sought through the Secretaries of the Departments and these appeals are sure to be brought to the notice of the Ministers.

A direct appeal to the Ministers is always open in the last resort. It can usefully and properly be attended to only if the preliminary steps are taken. The public should realise that the Congress Ministry has not replaced the ordinary administrative machinery, through which it must function in order to remedy grievances or attend to requests from the public.

SECRETARIAT RECORD OFFICE

Rules Governing Access

The Bombay Government have issued rules governing the access by private persons and Government departments and offices to the mixed records in the Secretariat Record Office, Bombay, relating to Indian States and British India which cannot be split up. The notification provides that the rules issued by the Government on 5th April, 1929, governing access by private persons to Government records should apply 'mutatis mutandis' also to the mixed records mentioned above. The latter briefly are:—

(1) The Record Office is open daily, excepting Sundays and holidays. The hours of admission are 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; on Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

(2) Persons wishing to examine the records should apply in writing to the Chief Secretary to Government, stating their occupation, address, and qualifications and the object with which they wish to examine the records.

(3) Government reserves to itself the right to refuse or to modify any application. Unpublished records will not be placed at the disposal of Novelists who cannot be regarded as coming within the description of serious historical students.

(4) Inspection is allowed only in the Record Office itself.

(5) Permission must be obtained to take copies and extracts and to make use of information gained from the records.

(6) It is a condition of the grant of permission to examine the records that any person who publishes a work based on those records shall deposit one copy of his work in the Record Office as soon as it is published. Every person is required to sign an undertaking to that effect before being admitted to examine the records.

(7) Persons not wishing or being unable themselves to examine the records should apply to the Director of Information, in charge of the Record Office, who will, if possible, arrange for the search to be undertaken at the cost of the applicant.

Additional information can be obtained from the rules published in the 'Bombay Government Gazette', Part I, dated August 26.

Efforts are in progress to start a journalists' association at Ahmedabad.

Group of lady students who have been to Europe on an educational tour, snapped on arrival, in Bombay Thursday evening.

Major C. K. Naidu (left) the well-known cricketer who arrived in Bombay with the ashes of the late Maharani of Indore, by Thursday's mail boat, photographed with the millionaire Sir Hukumchand of Indore.

SOCIAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Ushabai Kane, Manager, Social Relief Association of India, Mahim, writes:

On Wednesday night at Hilla House, in a meeting of all the workers of the Association it was decided that the Social Relief Association of India and eight institutions under its direct control shall celebrate the ensuing Ganpati festival and put before the public a grand programme. It was also decided that the Association shall not collect any particular subscription for the Ganpati festival but on the contrary shall keep before the public such programme as will be unique in character and strength. It was further, decided that the Association and its allied institutions shall honour some national and social workers of the first magnitude by presenting addresses to them. It was admitted by the workers that the whole programme shall require an elaborate process of management for which co-operation from all possible quarters is essential. In consideration thereof the Committee, therefore, is issuing out a special invitation to enlist sympathies of the public.

Appeal For Help

Mrs. Yamunabai Agashe writes:

The Association aims at inculcating the spirit of mutual friendship and goodwill among the millions drawn from the various communities and classes residing in India.

The Yogeshwari Maternity Hospital, the Ideal Foundling Home, the Ideal Rescue Home, All-India Nurses Association, the General Free Hospital, the Ideal Nursing Home, the Mrutyunjay Laboratories and the Indian Women's Work-room are the eight institutions under the direct control of this Association. These eight institutions are day and night open. If you are willing to spend something for the help you command, the Association has fixed charges, as are easily suitable to every pocket and purse.

The best and efficient service is all that you need and we are ready to meet all emergencies at a moment's notice.

Help our volunteers as your sympathy permits and allow us to afford our indespensible aid to all who are needy and poor. For particulars write, call or phone to Hilla House, Lady Jamshetji Road, Near Victoria Church. P. O. Mahim. Phone No. 89571.

CAN PLYWOOD BE CALLED TIMBER?

Expert Explains Manufacturing Process

In ordinary parlance, or for commercial purposes, can Plywood be called Timber?

This is the question to be decided by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, in an important case that is now pending before the Magistrate.

It arose out of an appeal to the Bombay High Court, made by the Bombay Municipality as a sequel to the findings of the Hon. Magistrates in April 22, 1936, when the Magistrates decided the case in favour of a timber merchant, who contended that plywood was not timber and so he was not liable to pay licence fees levied on timber by the Bombay Municipality.

The accused in the case is Ahmedalli Esufalli of the Expanding Metal Depot. He is charged by the Bombay Municipality with having stored plywood without paying licence fees for timber.

Mr. M. E. Haskel, Industrial Engineer to the Director of Industries, Government of Bombay, was called by the prosecution as an expert witness.

Witness, in the course of his examination, explained that in the manufacture of plywood slices of timber would be glued to a long table, allowed to dry in the atmosphere, then cut into pieces and glue applied on one side of the layer and then again layers put cross-wise. A third layer was then put in the same way.

After several such pieces were prepared, they were put together under hydraulic pressure, "heated by external heat" or by steam and finally pressure applied to squeeze out the superfluous glue.

In reply to a question witness stated that plywood was generally termed as timber.

Plywood boards produced by the accused were then put in as exhibits.

In the course of cross-examination witiness stated that these pieces were commercially known as plywood. He had read books on plywood issued by the Forest Department of the Government of Bombay and although he had not worked in a plywood factory, he had seen plywood being manufactured. There were plywood factories in and outside India. In India there were two factories.

Mr. Haskel admitted that the layers were "cemented" by cement applied on waterproof tables and are commercially useful because of their cheapness and their lighter weight.

Witness did not agree with the opinion expressed by a Divisional Officer of the Bombay Government that plywood is not timber. Plywood like timber was used for scantlings, flooring, partition, chairs and other such purposes. Plywood was not always used for decorative purposes.

Witness agreed with the opinion that timber is naturally grown material and is organic. It is therefore, affected by its environment.

Court: You do not mean to suggest that timber when it comes from forests is not the same as when it comes to your client?

Defence Counsel: Yes, Sir. I differentiate between timber and plywood. The Madras High Court has definitely laid down that plywood is not timber.

In the course of re-examination, witness stated that plywood is machine-made timber.

Further hearing of the case was postponed to September 15.

Mr. Atkins of Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the Bombay Municipality, while the accused was defended by Mr. D. Billimoria.

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A few days application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2

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The mere sight of it cures at once serious bites of Scorpions Harnets and Bees. It may cure lacs of sufferers and may be kept for hundreds of years with its efficacy unaltered. Baboo Brij Nandan Sahai B.A., B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court says "I tried the herb and found it very efficacious. It is a useful and innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

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The Anxious Sigh of a thousand maidens!
IS COMING
This time balancing love—on his sword point
IN

'Captain' 'Kirtikumar'

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SAGAR MOVIETONE PICTURE
From the
4th SEPTEMBER
AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA
BOMBAY.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Money Remains Easy With Call Funds At 1/2 Per Cent.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES STEADY

Silver Easy And Gold Steady

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, August 27.

MONEY

Money rates were unchanged during the period under report, day to day loans being available at 1/2 per cent. There was a fractional improvement in the return on three months' Treasury Bills as a result of the increase in the issue to Rs. 2 crores this week. Government accepted tenders to the extent of Rs. 2 crores out of a total amount of Rs. 289 lakhs offered, the rate of acceptance being Re. 0-7-7 per cent. Maturities amounted to Rs. 1 crore. Fixed deposit rates were: 1/2 to 3/4 per cent. for one to three months and 1 to 1 1/4 per cent for six months

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was steady but quiet throughout the period under report, sellers of spot T. T. still quoting 1s. 6 7/64d. and buyers 1s. 6-9/64d. The volume of fresh business for export of gold was comparatively small, while the showing of merchandise export bills was restricted. Sterling tenders to Government amounted to £93,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d., which were accepted in full.

The foreign exchange market in London was featureless and fluctuations in the rates were narrow. The sterling/dollar rate, after opening at 498.95 cents, gradually declined to 498.12 cents at the close on small commercial offering of dollars against sterling. The sterling/franc rate opened at frs. 132.90 and declined to frs. 132.85 at the close. The premium on three months' forward dollars narrowed to dollars 1.32 and the discount on three months' forward francs was down from frs. 4.75 at the opening to frs. 3.25, closing at frs. 3.375. The belga moved between 29.62-14 and 29.56 and the guilder between 9.04-5/8 and 9.02-13/16, while the Italian lira, after opening at 94.83, eased to 94.62 at the close.

GOLD

The price of spot gold, after opening at Rs 34-8-6, advanced to Rs. 34-9-0 in mid-week partly in sympathy with the movements in the sterling/dollar cross-rate and partly due to the widening of the backwardation owing to the incidence of the settlement. October settlement gold, which was quoted at a discount of 9 pies on spot at the opening, showed a discount of 1 anna 6 pies on spot on Tuesday last. At the close, however, on some re-selling of spot gold by banks, the backwardation between spot and October settlement narrowed to 1 anna. There was some enquiry for forward gold for export, but the volume of business transacted was small. The estimated stocks in the local market are about 75,000 tolas, while the daily arrivals average some 10,000 tolas. The offtake is unchanged at 1,000 tolas. The quotation for spot sovereigns, after opening at Rs. 22-3-0, declined fractionally to Rs. 22-2-0 at the close. Forward sovereigns were quoted at 2 annas under spot. Gold amounting to Rs. 31.37 lakhs was shipped per s.s. 'Kaiser-i-Hind' last week. Total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 84,446 in bar and coin. The highest and lowest rates in the London market were 139s. 6d. and 139s. 4d. respectively and those in the local market were: Rs. 34-9-0 and Rs. 34-8-3 for spot and September settlement and Rs. 34-7-9 and Rs. 34-6-3 for October settlement.

GILT-EDGED

There was practically no change in the gilt-edged market during the period under report and the turnover was restricted. 3 1/2 per cent. India Sterling Stock was unchanged at £ 91 3/4 throughout the week and 3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper at Rs. 97-13-0, while dated bonds were slightly more offered. 2 3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan was quoted at Rs. 100-5, 3 per cent. 1941 loan at Rs. 104-2 and 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan at Rs. 101-13. 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan was maintained at Rs. 106-13 and 4 per cent. 1943 bonds at Rs. 103-6. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan was on offer at Rs. 113-2, while business in 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan was done at Rs. 118-6. 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan was quoted at Rs. 105-14 and 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan at Rs. 108-6. 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan changed hands at Rs. 120-6 and 5-1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan at Rs. 104-1

SHARES

The share market was quite steady during the early part of the week, but weakness developed towards the end on selling pressure from tired holders owing to the approach of the settlement. There was, however, good resistance at lower levels with the result that the market closed somewhat higher than the lowest of the week. The turnover was moderate. In the Steel section, Tata Ordys., after improving to Rs. 348, declined to Rs. 340 but recovered and closed at Rs. 342. Tata Dfds. likewise after touching Rs. 1,610, dropped to Rs. 1,547-8, closing at Rs. 1,560. The Cotton Mill section was almost unchanged. Bombay Dyeings ranging between Rs. 952-8 and Rs. 970, Centuries between Rs. 225 and Rs. 232-8 and Kohinoors between Rs. 345-10 and Rs. 350. The Hydro-electric section was easy owing to the uncertainty of Government's future policy as regards public utilities. There were more sellers than buyers in all scrips. Tata Power dropped to Rs. 1,402-8, but reacted to Rs. 1,417-8 at the close. Andhra Valleys, after touching Rs. 1,687-8, dropped precipitately to Rs. 1,655, but closed better at Rs. 1,675. Tata Hydro lost about 4 points to Rs. 172-8. The Associated Cement shares were distinctly weak, there being several sellers. These were offered at Rs. 151-4 at the close. Belapurs were also easier, the quotation declining to Rs. 167-8 at the close. Bombay-Burmas changed hands at Rs. 726-4, while Scindia Steams were dealt in at Rs. 28-13.

CALCUTTA

In the Calcutta Hessian Market, the price of Hessians for forward delivery was slightly easier, the price ranging between Rs. 7-15 and Rs. 7-13-6, whilst Jute shares were steady throughout.

SILVER

Silver was idle during the early part of the week, but with the incidence of the settlement general liquidation was in evidence towards the close. Spot silver, after opening at Rs. 51-11-6, gradually declined to Rs. 51-9-6 on Tuesday. On Wednesday, the market gave way under selling pressure and the rate slumped sharply to Rs. 50-12. Reports to the effect that 80 million dollars worth of silver had been transferred from the interior of China to Hongkong were partly responsible for the selling. Weaker advices from London also encouraged the bears. At the lower level, good support was in evidence and the rate reacted to Rs. 61-2-0. At the close, however, on easier advices from London, heavy general selling depressed the rate to Rs. 50-8-0. The total stocks in the local market are estimated at about 21,500 bars, while the offtake averages some 50 bars a day. Coins worth Rs. 9,367 were imported during the week. Yesterday's arrival per s.s. 'Chitral' is valued at £40,500. Silver to the amount of £27,700 is en route to Bombay. The highest and lowest rates in the London market were 19-15/16d. and 19-13/16d. respectively, while those in the local market were: Rs. 51-12-0 and Rs. 50-2 for spot and September settlement and Rs. 51-14-0 and Rs. 50-4-0 for October settlement. The Shanghai dollar fluctuated between 1s. 2-1/2d. and 1s. 2-7/16d.

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CALCUTTA SHARES DULL

Calcutta, Aug. 26.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:—

Barring Coal shares of Companies in the Mcneill group, the Calcutta Stock Exchange has witnessed a week of extreme dullness the like for which we have to go back to the tottering conditions in last April. The turnover has been extremely poor. There has been slightly more enquiry for Jute shares which has been more or less confined to the cheaper classes of scrip. In sympathy with a sustained coal shares of Mcneill group other leading counters of coal shares such as Equitable, Bengal, Burrakur, Amalgamated, Pench Valley registered a good rise as compared with the ruling prices last week. Indian Iron and Steel shares fluctuated within narrow limits. The conflict in the Far East should produce a healthy effect on steel and metal shares but so far they have not done so. The sugar section was a declining market as some of leading Companies results show a poor reading. The trading conditions are far from satisfactory.

JUTE.

Very little attention has been paid to these shares. The speculative counter Howrah in sympathy with easy conditions in cognate markets presented a weak appearance, the price ranging between 49/4 and 49/14 the close being 49/8. Kamarhatty were ruling 509, Kanknarrah 390, Caledonian 352, Belvedere 332. Barnagore 129, Orient 154, Bally 165, Union 340, Standard 253, New Central 285, Gourepore 550, Gondolpara 785, Fort William 225, Delta 365, Cheviot 162, Champdany 150, Budge Budge 248, Auckland 165, Anglo-India 332, Dalhousie 295, Standard 253, Lansdowne 160, Kinnison at 558. India Jute came to business at 302. Among small priced shares Adamjee were taken at 11/8, Agarpara at 17/12, National at 21/14, Presidency at 4/1, Northbrook found buyers at 36, Reliance at 62/12, Craig at Re. 1, Waverley at 1/10, Birla at 19, Hukumchand at 9/10, Empire at 25/8, Clive at 24 Nuddea at 41.

DIVIDEND

West Jamuria Coal 0/8, Mundulpore 0/4.

COTTON.

There was less doing in this section. Prices were on balance easier, Kesoram were marked at 7/4. New Victoria ord. at 1/4.

COAL.

As indicated in the previous column there was a good inquiry for shares of East Indian Coal West Jamuria, Hurriladih, Mundulpore, East Indian Coal jumped up to Rs. 24/4 from 21/12, West Jamuria to 20/4 from 17/12, Mundulpur to 9/8 from 7/14, Hurriladih to 16/4 from 15. The closing prices were however easier at 23/4, 19/4, 9/6 and 16, respectively. In consonance with the marked rise in Mcneill group shares, other popular counters buoyed up. Equitable receding to 34/10 firmed up to 37/2. Bengal Coal were in request at 330, Barrakur dropping back to 15/4 hardened up to 16/6, Burra-Dhemo found buyers at 3/10, South Karanpura at 7/12, New Teturiya shot up to Rs. 4 Bhalgora were marked at 4/2, Lakurka rose to 8/8, Pench Valley quoted at 38/4, Katras Jherria at 24/12, Standard Coal found buyers at 34/4, Parasia were strong at 2/2, Talcher firm 2/6, Singaran 'A' were done at 1/5, "B" at 1/10, Samla at 3/2, New Beerbhoom were ruling at 15/12, Kalapahari at 15/8, Deoli at 7/8, Churulia at 2/3, Aldih at 4, Amalgamated at 26/12, Raneegunj at 36.

MISCELLANEOUS

Only a very small turnover took place in Engineering section Indian Iron and Steel fluctuated between 49/8 and 50/9, the closing price being 50. Indian Standard Wagon changed hands at Rs 60. Burn and Co. ord. were marked at 286, Steel Corporation of Bengal remained unchanged at 8/12, Pref. at 89. Hukumchand Steel ord. were done at 9/12, Deferred at 2/8, Indian Malleable Casting Defd. at 1/15, National Iron and Steel at Rs. 1/9 Disc. Marshalls at 1/14, Indian Steel and Wire Products remained unchanged at 690 ordinary 490 Deferred. B.I.C. ordinary were firm at Rs. 4, Indian Wood Products at 27/12, Walford Transport were recorded at 2/6, Midnapore Zemindary were quoted at 92. In Minings, Burma Corporation were a shade easier at 12/13, Consolidated Tin were good at 7/3, Indian Copper at 3/7, Rhodesia Copper at 2/12. B. B. Petroleum found sellers at 5/15, British Ceylon Corporation changed hands at 5/15, Tide Water Oil at 12/8. In sugar section Balrampore done at 11/8, Champaran at 16, New Savan at 11, Cawnpore at 24, Murree Brewery at 15/12, Samastipore at 6/12. In shipping issues Indian General Navigation ord. were done at 119, Port Shipping Rs. 20, Bengal Assam Steamship ord at 263. Reserve Bank were quoted at 126.

TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

34th Week (ended 26th August)	
1935	10,213,700
1936	13,430,100
1937	13,165,100
Total for 34 Weeks (1st Jan. to date)	
1935	373,038,200
1936	367,1[illegible],100
1937	418,249,600

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 27.

	Cwts
Wheat	793
Linseed	2,899
Groundnuts	1,100
Rice	7,215
Myrabollams	780
Gram	203
Joowar	2,203
Bajree	315
Indian Sugar	759
	Tons.
Coal	190

YARN MARKET ACTIVE

Fears Of Shortage Of Stocks

Bombay, Aug 25

So far as foreign yarns are concerned, our market is firm and fairly active. A good deal of turnover both speculative and genuine has taken place during the week under review mostly in Japanese and Shanghai yarns where prices have further improved on account of Sino-Japanese war and the consequent fear of shortage of freight as a result of which it is believed the arrivals from Japan will not be sufficient and shortage of goods may be felt in course of time. In case of Indian yarns however, the market is dull and depressed in the absence of any important buying by dealers or consumers owing to continued sagging tendency of cotton prices In Indian yarns the turnover has been very much restricted and dealers and consumers have been awaiting a better opportunity to make purchases. On the whole the outlook is yet unfavourable so far as the Indian yarns are concerned and buyers are inclined to believe that they will be able to do much better by waiting for a still longer period to effect purchases in bulk

ENGLISH YARNS

The prices quoted by Manchester Spinners for forward deliveries are yet much higher compared with competitors' yarns and it is therefore impossible to do any business at the moment in Manchester yarns. It is surprising that inspite of such a sharp decline in cotton Manchester Spinners have not at all cared for Indian business and have not reduced their rates to any appreciable extent.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS.

Prices in Japanese and Shanghai yarns for ready and near deliveries have further improved during the week with a distinctly higher tendency at the close. Fears of shortage of freight from Japan to India and also fears of Japanese mills being disorganized, have tended the prices to improve further and speculative turnover during the week in almost all Japanese yarns has considerably increased. As for forward shipments dealers have been rather cautious inasmuch as they are unable to decide whether in the existing circumstances forward business in bulk from Japan will be profitable owing to uncertainty of political situation. As regards Shanghai yarns there, has been no possibility of arrival of any goods from Shanghai and business therefore in this class of yarns is practically at a standstill. Sampin have been fluctuating very heavily almost every day whereas the Exchange has remained very steady.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

There has been no change in prices of Italian yarns during the week. Offtake of Italian yarns has been very restricted owing to comparatively much higher prices. As regards Japanese yarns ready and near deliveries have shown a istinct improvement during the week and enquiries have considerably increased from almost all important consuming centres. It is feared that the supply from Japan may be restricted and later on higher prices may have to be paid for ready and near deliveries. Sellers are therefore adopting a conservative attitude and have been offering only small lots at higher limits. As regards forward business prices have improved further in Japan but the volume of business is very restricted on account of political uncertainty. The future tendency is more hopeful than for the last several weeks

INDIAN YARNS

Monsoon has again been irregular and in some parts has been rather unsatisfactory causing anxiety in certain districts. Cotton prices have declined further and the future tendency is not yet hopeful. In the midst of all these uncertainties dealers prefer to wait and watch further developments before making any large purchases at the moment. Turnover therefore in cotton yarns is very unsatisfactory and none of the local mills is reported to have sold any big quantities of yarns for ready or forward deliveries.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Press communique states:

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act, as at the close of business on Friday, the 20th August 1937.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	128,23,72,000
(b) In Burma	5,85,03,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	105,35,15,000
(b) In Burma	5,28,69,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	5,23,92,000
(b) In Burma	3,34,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	17,000
(b) In Burma	18,90,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	73,16,000
(b) In Burma	1,43,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin	
(a) In India	27,02,000
(b) In Burma	1,02,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	37,99,36,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	102,78,12,000
(b) In Burma	5,28,10,000
6. Bills Discounted—	
(a) In India	4,87,00,000
(b) In Burma	20,23,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, Aug. 26.

	This week £
Total Bullion	327,900,000
Public Deposits	25,400,000
Other Deposits (A)	128,800,000
Government Securities	108,600,000
Other Securities (B)	24,000,000
Notes and Coin	29,600,000
Note in circulation	78,300,000
Ratio or Reserve to Liabilities	25.67 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include bankers	92,800,000
(B) Other securities include discounts and advances	4,200,000

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

We have had another week of poor markets, American markets continued to sag nearly every day. Weather conditions have been somewhat mixed but on the whole the weekly report issued yesterday indicates that the crop is making at least average progress. The most unsettling feature in the position has been delay in announcing the terms of the proposed loan and subsidy for this year's cotton crop. Latest cables state President Roosevelt has agreed to make loans against this year's crop in return for agreement to curtailment of the acreage in 1938 but until all the terms are published it is impossible to estimates what effect these will have on market values. Meanwhile most traders are standing aloof and the new crop has started to move fairly freely. Total ginnings up till the middle of this month had already exceeded half a million bales indicating an early crop in some parts of the Belt. In other parts of the World dealers and growers are more concerned about the newly proposed subsidy than with the loan. If the terms regarding this are such as to encourage the free marketing of this year's larger American crop rather than to attract cotton to the Loan, it is feared this will have a depressing influence on the value of all such outside cotton. As we have said above it is useless to try and form any market opinion until full details are available.

BEARISH FACTOR

Relative to America the Bombay market has acted very well and prices have not declined to the same extent. The war in China is considered to be rather a bearish factor for the price of Indian cotton as it is unlikely that Japan will be able to buy so freely during the coming season as she did last year as war is a costly affair and it is known that the finances of Japan are not too substantial. On the other hand the statistical position of old crop Indian cotton is strong and local Mills are now finding exceeding difficulty in obtaining supplies for present needs. The basis of all staple cotton is very firm. The outlook for the new Indian crop is still very uncertain. The Monsoon this year has given rain in a most erratic manner and although final acreage figures are expected to be larger than a year ago, at present it seems unlikely this country will be able to produce a crop as large as last season.

During the past week there has been a further considerable drop in the basis of most extra staple foreign varieties which are in increasing use in this country such as African, Egyptian and Californian cottons. A steady business is being reported in these styles and it is anticipated India will consume more of such cottons during the coming season than ever before.

In spite of the continuous decline in the price of the raw material the Indian cloth market is behaving remarkably well and quite good sales are being reported in most consuming centres.

The parity between American and Indian cotton is now narrower than for a long time and for the long view we think it is now time to start making purchases of Americans against sales of Broach or Oomra.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The Hon. Mr. Justice D. R Norman, Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for eight months with effect from the 19th October, 1937

The Hon. Mr. Justice S. S Rangnekar, Barrister-at-Law, resumed charge of the office of Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Tuesday, the 17th August 1937, in the forenoon.

The Governor of Bombay has created a temporary post in Class II of the Bombay Agricultural Service for two years from 1st September, 1937, and to appoint Mr. M. M. Desai, Assistant Marketing Officer, to hold it and to do duty as Assistant Livestock Expert.

Mr. A. K. B. Cazi is appointed to be Assistant Marketing Officer vice Mr. Desai.

Rao Bahadur K. V. Koundinya, Assistant Commissioner, Southern Division, is granted a further extension of leave on average pay on medical certificate for four months in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Rao Bahadur N. V. Trivedi to be District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Rao Saheb R. S. Kate proceeded on leave.

Mr. W. J. Banham to be Deputy Superintendent of Police with effect from April 5, 1936, vice Mr. C. W. Condon promoted.

Rao Saheb V. D. Kawthalkar to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police with effect from October 1, 1936, vice Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar officiating as Superintendent of Police.

With effect from July 1, 1937.—

Rao Bahadur J. B. Desai to be substantive Deputy Superintendent of Police, vice Mr. D. S. Raje retired.

Khan Saheb S. K. Karanjawala to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, vice Rao Bahadur G. J Rege, seconded, up to 2nd August, 1937, and thereafter against the additional appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police sanctioned by Government.

Rao Saheb D. L. Karnik to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, vice Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji Vijaysinhji seconded.

Mr. R. V. More to continue to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, vice Mr. K. D. Billimoria officiating as Superintendent of Police.

Mr. A. E. Caffin, Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, is granted leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for three months and fourteen days with effect from the 26th October 1937.

Mr. C. H. Klein, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for twenty months, with effect from the 1st September 1937 or any other date of relief.

Dr. G. W. Burley, Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, and Mr. B. Tayabali, Principal, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, are appointed part-time Principals of the theoretical classes under the Apprentice Scheme held at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, and the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, respectively.

Mr. Surendra Ganpatrao Nadkarni, B.A., B.Sc.(Bom.), M.Sc. (Eng.), Lond., A.C.G.I., D.I.C., A.M.I.M.E., to be Executive Engineer, Electrical Division, and Electrical Inspector, Bombay.

Mr. Nadkarni will be on probation for one year and should, for the present, work as Assistant to Khan Bahadur R. D. Mistri, the present officiating Executive Engitrical Inspector, Bombay, until he is considered fit to take over the full duties of his appointment.

"Kranti" Launched

(From A Correspondent)

"Kranti", a Marathi bi-weekly devoted to working-class and the radical movement will shortly be published from Bombay under the editorship of Mr. S. A Dange, the Labour leader.

For the effective contact with the Muslim and other Urdu speaking masses, "Kranti" is also to come out in Urdu, and this is surely quite a special feature about it.

Improvement In Indian Trade

SIR NOWROJI SAKLATWALA ON POSITION OF IMPERIAL BANK

Sir Nowroji Saklatwala, presiding over the meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank on Monday said:—

The year under review has been a momentous one in the history of India. Provincial Autonomy, the inauguration of which heralds the new constitution of a Federated India, is now in being, while the separation of Burma from Indian administration has opened up a new era too in the government of that country.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

It would be out of place for me to dwell here on the political aspect of the new Constitution; nor need I do more than allude to the fact that the financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments have been based on the conclusions of the Indian Financial Enquiry conducted by Sir Otto Niemeyer a year and a half ago In presenting the Budget this year the Hon'ble Finance Member estimated the extra burden on the Central Government arising from the constitutional changes to be Rs. 4,18 lacs and was optimistic regarding the country's ability to bear this charge. It is to be hoped that the recently issued report of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee, recommending as it does that the Railways should no longer be looked to as a possible source of revenue for the relief of general taxation, will not materially affect the situation.

I am pleased to be able to inform you that the position of the Imperial Bank of India has been satisfactorily preserved under the new Constitution.

WELCOME IMPROVEMENT

On turning to the trade of India we find a welcome improvement in nearly every direction.

Prices of the principal crops all averaged higher in 1936/37 than in the preceding year and average cotton quotations, which alone fell in 1935/36, recovered during the past year to approximately the level of 1934/35.

Among mill products the factory price of first grade sugar, which stood at over Rs. 7-8-0 per maund a year ago, has fallen steadily and is now only a little over Rs. 6-0-0.

Other industries, each with its own peculiar problems, have on the whole made good progress this year, The Bombay Cotton Textile mills appear to be emerging at last from the recent years of depression and have now fair prospects of working at a reasonable margin of profit.

The improvement in trade conditions has naturally induced better sentiment in the Share Market.

A comparison of India's export trade for the past three years is encouraging in that the visible balance of trade in favour of this country has steadily increased despite a considerable falling off in the export of gold and also the resumption of silver imports.

WILL IT BE MAINTAINED?

Altogether, it has been a year of satisfactory progress and the question arises: Will it be maintained?

From the beginning of last December the improvement in trade has led to a better demand for Bank finance. The Scheduled Banks' advances and internal bills discounted in India and Burma, which reached a maximum of only Rs. 101 crores in the early months of 1936 and had receded to Rs. 88 crores by the end of last August, recovered to Rs. 105 crores by the close of that year and rose to Rs. 132 crores by the middle of last April. The closing total of Rs. 123 crores at the end of June was Rs. 28 crores higher than that of June 1936

Funds have, however, been in plentiful supply.

There is perhaps no need for me to add that the investments of the Imperial Bank of India are held at a book value substantially lower than their market price. In view of the Bank's large holding of Government securities it is essential that this should be so.

The Government of India Budget this year disclosed a deficit for the financial year 1936/37 of nearly Rs. 2 crores, principally due to non-realisation of the anticipated revenue from Customs, under which the returns from sugar and British piecegoods were the largest deficit items. There was consequently no relief to the taxpayer.

ACTIVE YEAR.

In the field of finance the year under review has been a period of considerable activity. The Imperial Bank of India has not lagged behind in this respect; its policy has been to develop new sub-offices under the control of established branches and as many as 63 pay offices, sub-pay offices and outstations have been opened by it within the last twelve months.

PROGRESSIVE POLICY.

Finally, I should like to conclude by saying that the management is fully alive to the necessity for a progressive policy in these times of severe competition and is taking all possible steps to increase the business of the Bank within the limits of its extended charter. Development of business necessarily increases expenditure but the need for the strictest economy compatible with progress will not be overlooked. As a token of this, it may be of interest to you to know that Officers on the staff, who in 1931 numbered 310, now number only 202, the number of European Officers diminishing in the last six years from 270 to 175. This reduction in the cost of establishment has been achieved by further delegation of responsibility to Indian Staff Assistants.

To provide for the future, 36 Indian (Second Grade) Staff Assistants have been promoted during the past year to a new First Grade, which corresponds to the European Probationary Officers' grade and from which future Indian Officers will be selected, and a (European) Foreign Exchange Manager, one other (Indian) Officer and two European Probationary Officers have been appointed.

HOW TO SECURE RELEASE OF HUNGER-STRIKERS

(From Our Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, (By Mail).

A public meeting was held on Monday last under the auspices of the Young Socialist League at the Maruti Temple when Mr. Indulal Yagnik delivered a speech on the Andaman Prisoners.

After tracing the history of the public agitation following the hunger-strike of the Andaman prisoners which began exactly a month ago (July 24) the speaker said that the total number of prisoners on hunger-strike in Andamans and several jails of Bengal, now stood at about 700 or more. Neither the stirring appeals of our great leaders nor the threats of the Viceroy and the Huq Ministry had availed to deflect these heroes of India from their self-chosen path of duty

Turning to the duty of the people the speaker urged that they must take a general strike to bend the Viceregal Government to popular will. Let the National Congress, Trade Union Congress, Students Federation and all other popular bodies proclaim a general strike for a day or a week throughout the country and let the Congress Ministers too resign their jobs finally to enforce the popular demand for the release of political prisoners in Andamans and all Indian jails

A resolution demanding the release of all politicals and urging all political and labour organisations to call for a general strike was adopted by the meeting with acclamations.

Cotton Markets Nervous On Sino-Japanese Situation

CONTINUED UNCERTAINTY REGARDING LOAN

Increased Hedge Selling

Bombay, Aug. 27.

The New York cotton market was inactive and nervous due to the Sino-Japanese situation and continued uncertainty regarding loan. The market opened quiet and was heavy during the early part on overnight selling orders, but later the market developed resistance around 9.50 cents for October. Prices thereafter rallied on covering and trade buying but traders were generally apathetic and disposed to await developments. October liquidation then checked advance and prices reacted on local and hedge selling.

October opened at one point down at 9.52 and improved 9.60 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined 14 points at 9.46 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 4 to 7 points spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 9.73c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 8 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 7 points at 9.60c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points with October 5.40. There was hedging and Bombay liquidation which met with investment buying of distants and Bombay straddle selling. There was trade calling and short covering and the market closed at a decline of one to three points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 5.62d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady. Sakels futures closed 2 points up and uppers gained one point. The Alexandria market was closed yesterday.

UNOFFICIAL NEWS.

Messrs. Langley and Co. state:—

"Farm income in the United States this year should be the highest since 1929."

Thus does the Department of Agriculture summarise the Farming outlook. It adds that farmers' incomes from the marketing of farm products together with Government payments should total nine thousand million dollars or over one thousand million above the income of last year.

Following almost immediately upon the above illuminating statement comes news—albeit unofficial news—that the decision of the Administration is a loan at 9 cents a lb. and supplementary adjustment payments equal to the difference between 12 cents and the average price of ten Southern spot markets on the day the farmer disposes of his cotton. In other words, a scheme on the lines of that of 1935—except that this season the Government are to be even more magnanimous in that they are to give the farmer a present of 3 cents a lb. instead of the 2 cents of 1935! Well, well—we knew the farmers' vote was of great importance to the "New Deal" Administration, but we did not think they placed such a high value on it as that! Unless the crop turns out much below present expectations, we should think "Misdeal" will be a more appropriate term than New Deal are this cotton season is over! For with near months at present only sixty points away from such a loan level and 95 per cent of the crop still to move, we should say it is a certainty that the Government will get millions of bales pledged to them at 9 cents—that the near month will very soon be pegged at this price—that distant months will go to a discount—that outside markets such as Liverpool will receive more than their usual share of hedges and be unduly depressed—and that cotton merchants the world over will again find themselves in competition with the United States Government. A lively prospect indeed! However it is wiser to await the official announcement as there is yet hope that a more practicable scheme may eventuate.

GINNING FIGURES.

The Ginning Report issued on the 23rd gave the quantity ginned to August 16th as 515,000 bales against 208,000 bales at the same time last year. While this figure was larger than expected it does little beyond confirm the earliness of the crop.

The recent rains in the Western Belt have to a large extent relieved the drought there, and while there is some talk of too much rain in the East, there can be no doubt that the Central Belt has forged ahead. While opinions are sharply divided as to whether August deterioration has been greater or less than normal, our own advices lead us to the view that the deterioration has been nothing more than that already provided for in the Official Report of August 1st. Of weevil damage little or nothing has been heard and the season appears to be maintaining its almost phenomenally favourable conditions.

SAGGING TENDENCY.

We still find it difficult to see anything constructive in the cotton outlook and look for sagging markets until most of the hedge selling is over.

Locally, great resistance to the decline has been shown and our parity with New York, and to a lesser degree with Liverpool, shows a considerable narrowing. At the root of the steadiness lies that mysterious factor—sentiment. Rightly or wrongly, bazaar operators are not prepared to sell at what they consider to be a low level. On the contrary, they have been and still are consistent buyers against their short sales. Additionally, the accumulation of a considerable long interest on up-country account has added its quota and a scarcity of contracts is evident notwithstanding free sales here against purchases in Liverpool and New York on straddle account. Thus, our market has presented a firm appearance. It must not be overlooked, however, that in the process of the above operations the technical position has been weakened considerably and long interests built up both in Broach and in Liverpool."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (11 a.m.)	9.63+07
N. Y. October Lowest (2-45 p.m.)	9.46—07
Liverpool October Highest	5.45—01
Liverpool October Lowest	5.40—06

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market still awaiting official announcement loan prices. Statement of Secretary of Agriculture and other officials indicate 9 cents. Weather generally favourable. Think it advisable to buy declines from present price. Cotton goods market—yarn market—quiet.

New York.—Hedge continue to supply contracts. Demand mainly covering.

New York.—Would recommend buying July for investment on the scale down.

New York.—No new features. Loan decision expected within a week. Spot demand slow.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

Cotton:—Steady on local covering nears and trade calling expect small markets pending September Bureau and official loan news and crop control weather mainly favourable.

Wheat:—Liverpool wheat firm on light weight outturns U.S.A. Canada and continued drought Argentine think market fairly well oversold.

New York:—

Crop prospects improving expect movement to fall off due to decline loan basis not expected before middle o. next week further decline may cause buying for investment July.

Rains in the Western belt beneficial crop estimates are increasing market sustained by bear operators covering hedge selling is apt to be heavy and will probably bring lower prices.

Market declined on speculative liquidation and hedge selling.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 26.

October	9.48—05
December	9.52—04
January	9.56—07
March	9.65—06
May	9.75—05
July	9.80—05
Middling Spot	9.73—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug. 26.

October	9.44—08
December	9.59—08
January	9.62—08
Middling Spot	9.60—07
11-00 a.m. Ranges.—	
October	9.60/9.60
December	9.64/9.64
January	9.68/9.68
Noon Call.—	
October	9.55
December	9.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	35,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

August	5.45—01
September	5.45—01
October	5.45—01
November	5.45—01
December	5.47—01
January	5.49—01
February	5.51—01
March	5.53—02
April	5.55—02
May	5.57—03
June	5.59—03
July	5.61—03
August	5.61—04
Middling Spot	5.62—06
10-10 a.m. quotations.—	
October	5.41
January	5.44

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
August	8.54+02
September	8.69+02
F.G.F. Spot	9.00

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	4.80
Fine (Good staple)	4.95
Superfine (Good staple)	5.10
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	4.83
Superfine (No 1 staple)	4.98
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.13
BENGAL.—	
Good	4.93
Fully Good	4.03
Fine	4.18

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 26.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Aug. 26.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/4

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Aug. 26.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton August sellers	£13/2/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£15/5/0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£15/12/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£14/7/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£14/5/0

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 26.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. sellers	8 15/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Following a further small decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 191/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 190/10 on tired liquidation. The technical position of the market is weak as urgent short interest is greatly covered and there is some weak long interest. The undertone was easy.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 6 points but opened 4 points down which attracted some covering in the local market and prices rallied. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	191 8 0
Oomra D/J	174 0 0
Bengal D/J	145 4 0

Cotton Room Rat

Bombay, Aug 27

	Sup	Fine	F	G	Good
M G—					
Broach No. 2	184	181	178	175	
Punjab-Am.	198	195	192	189	
Surat	236	233	230	227	
Rajpipla	232	229	226	223	
Navsari	246	243	240	237	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Bengal Fine	151/52
Bengal F.G.	146/48
C P. 1	179/81
C. P. 2	174/76
Arvi	174/76
Ellichpur	174/76
Berar	169/74
Khamgaon	169/74
Mulkapur	169/74
Khandesh	169/74
Jalna/Sailu	167/70
Burwah Sanavad	169/74
Mathia	144/49
Broach Fine	179/83
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	216/21
Surat	231/33
Navsari	241/43
Kampala	365/67

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh		206,505
Central India		338,845
Barsi and Nagar		174,497
Hyderabad Gaorani		101,682
Berar		579,602
Central Provinces		114,551
Total Oomras		1,515,682
Dholera		182,882
N W Provinces		10,399
Rajputana		97,443
Sind-Punjab		353,985
Broach		343,118
Coompta and Dharwar	466	74,766
Westerns Northerns		40,742
Cocoanada		155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		22,278
Persian		14
American		20,546
Egyptian and African	207	463,429
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		226
Total	673	3,125,665

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 19th Aug

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	220	487,890
Japan and China		1,579,214
Coast Ports		41,979
Up-country by Rail		319,915
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		5,540
Total	220	2,434,538

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 26-8-37	437000	251000
Receipts yesterday 26-8-37	35000	27000
Exports to date 26-8-37	173000	142000
Stock at Ports 21-8-37	1238000	1206000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-8-37	787000	1131000
Stock at Liverpool 21-8-37	752000	737000
Visible Supply 21-8-37	2869000	3061000
Quantity in sight 21-8-37	444000	337000
Quantity out of sight 21-8-37	227000	315000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 25th August	1,79
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	3,124,99?
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,164,235
Decrease	39,243

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

October 171 Jan. 171 at Cross Rate 4.98 3/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 192—Liverpool May 1938 5.51 Rs. 48 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 192—New York May 9.75 Rs. 25 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.93 3/16.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 192; highest 192 3/4; lowest 191 1/2; closing 192 1/2.

Oomra D/J. op. 174; highest 174 3/4; lowest 174, closing 174 3/4.

Bengal D/J. op. 144 1/2; highest 145 1/2; lowest 144 1/2; closing 145 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-9-37) Rs. 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs 21.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 26

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	40/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels August sellers	43/9
Wheat South Australian parcels August sellers	42/6

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 26.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. September sellers	29/1 1/2
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Oct/Dec. sellers	29/3

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Yesterday London gold prices improved one penny to £6-19-7. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.98 3/16 and London-Paris Exchange rate was one point up at 132.85. London silver prices declined 3/16d. to 19 5/8d. India and speculators sold. America bought and the market was dull. New York silver was unchanged and Montreal silver futures declined 30 to 15 points. Shanghai I. T. on London was quoted 1.2 15/32. The local market was very weak on extensive tired unloading in silver while gold was quiet.

GOLD

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 8 9
Bhadarwa	34 7 9
Aso	34 6 9

SILVER

Ready	50 1 0
Bhadarwa	50 2 0
Aso	50 4 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 26.

Spot	19 5/8
Forward	19 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 26.

London Gold Bars fine per oz	£6/19/7

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug. 26.

August	44.80—15
September	44.65—30
December	44.55—40

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 27

London market—	
Standard coppe cash (buyers)	£55-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£55-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£63-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 44-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 52-0-0

Tone: Irregular.

London Copper

London, Aug. 26.

Copper	£55 8 9
Spelter	£23 2 6
Lead	£21 11 3
Tin	£259 10 0

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug 27

Eastern Belt heavy rains. Central Belt moderate rains; light rains in West Texas. The Daily Official U. S. Government forecast says: "Western Belt generally fair all balance entire Belt partly cloudy."

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Aug. 27.

The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turn over and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was some short covering.

Linseed September	8 2 6
Linseed May	7 13 6
Wheat September	5 3 6
Wheat January	5 9 6
Wheat May	5 5 6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug 26

September	£13-10-0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Groundnuts.—	
Opening	34 5 0
Highest	34 5 0
Lowest	34 5 0
Closing	34 5 0
Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	35 0 0
Highest	35 4 0
Lowest	35 0 0
Closing	35 2 0
Cottonseed Sept.—	
Opening	16 5 0
Highest	16 4 0
Lowest	16 2 0
Closing	16 3 0
Groundnuts Feb.—	
Opening	33 5 0
Highest	33 9 0
Lowest	33 4 6
Closing	33 7 3
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	33 13 0
Highest	33 15 0
Lowest	33 0 0
Closing	33 12 0
Cottonseeds Jan.—	
Opening	18 9 0
Highest	18 10 6
Lowest	18 8 3
Closing	18 9 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 26

October	100 3/8d.
December	100 1/2d.
March	98 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug 26

September	dol 1.06 3/4
December	dol 1.08 1/2
May	dol 1.10 7/8

New York Sugar

New York, Aug 26

September	2.48+1
December	2.38+1
March	2.35+1
May	2.36 unchanged

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug 27

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 8 0
Shipment September	5 9 0
Shipment Oct Dec	5 10 6
Shipment Jan March	5 12 6
Kesar	10 13 0
Saraya	10 9 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug. 27.

October	68.10+30
November	68.30

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug. 27.

August	225.00+260
October	226.10+210
November	226.90+260
December	228.40+290
February	230.30+380

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 27.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/6
3 per cent 1951/54	101/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	104/2
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	97/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/13
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	118/6
4 per cent 1960/70	115
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/6
3 per cent 1939 44	105/14
3 per cent 1940/43	108/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	104/2
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/55	112
5 per cent 1945/55	120/6
4 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	104
4 per cent 1938 Mysore	123
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P I 1974	109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	109
3 per cent M Deb 1949	118/8
3 per cent 1954	131
3 per cent K P I 1956	131

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 87/10. Turnover was limited. Cash paper was in demand at four annas over settlement rate. Tone Firm.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug. 27.

B. C. RATES I I D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling I I D D	1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T	1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D	1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	267
Bank's buying T T	265
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	992
Bank's selling T T	1,012
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	77 1/2
Bank's buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	67 3/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	67 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	84
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	81 nominal.
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	92 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	4.98.18 26th instant.
Japan/London	1/2 1/32 27th instant.
Hongkong/London	1/3 1/16 27th instant.
Shanghai/London	closed
Java/London	9.00 3/4 27th instant.
London/Paris	132.85 26th instant.
London/Belgium	29.58 26th instant.
London/Switzerland	21.69 3/4 26th instant.
London/Berlin	12.39 1/4 26th instant.
London/Stockholm	19.39 5/8 26th instant.
London/New York	4.98.12 26th instant
London/Amsterdam	9.03 26th instant.
London/Italy	94.62 26th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Quiet
Near. Steady Forward.	
Gold £6-19-6	25th instant.
Gold £6-19-7	26th instant.
Silver London Ready	19 13/16 25th instant.
Silver London Ready	19 5/8 26th instant.
Silver London Forward	19 13/16 25th instant.
Silver London Forward	19 5/8 26th instant.
Silver New York Ready	45 25th instant.
Silver New York Ready	45 26th instant.
London Discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 25th instant.
London Discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 26th instant.
London Discounts 6 months	11/16 per cent 25th instant.
London Discounts 6 months	11/16 per cent 26th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	2 per cent.
MONEY:—	
Call	1/4 per cent
3 Months	3/4 per cent.
6 Months	1 per cent.
Tone:	Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 26.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 3/
3 1/2 per cent	91 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1959/64	115
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	99 5/8 X.D.
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 1/2
The Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy.	77/6

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 26.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (closing rate)	4.98.12
Paris	132.85
Berlin	13.39 1/4
Madrid	76.00
Amsterdam	9.02 13/16
Brussels	29.58
Milan	94.62
Berne	21.69 3/4
Prague	142.68

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 26.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£77 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£91 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£99 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£100 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£107 3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£13 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£96
National Bank of India	£41 1/4
P and O Banking corporation	£10

Cotton Mill Shares Firm

TATA STEELS RECOVER EARLY LOSS

Increased Covering But Hesitant Feeling

BOMBAY: August 27.

Following a further decline in Wall Street Market the local Share Bazar opened easy to-day, but later prices rallied on active buying in Mill shares. As usual, there were some unfounded rumours again in the market "the Osaka Sampin Exchange is closed down and that there will be no exports of cloth from Japan to India."

Professional Operators who have a large long interest in these shares are making efforts to induce outside support and covering with a view to maintain higher levels, but it will be difficult to find buyers.

Bombay Dyeing shares were again very lively and under increased turnover displayed good undertone. This rise had a salutary effect on other sections and Tata Steel shares which were very weak at the opening of the session recovered the lost ground and the closing tone was steady. The present improvement seems nothing beyond a natural reaction and most of the buying was on this belief. We see no reason to change our opinion and still favour realising.

Sino-Japanese situation is arresting attention of world markets and latest advices from Wall Street indicate considerable short selling.

There was increased short covering, but new buying was restricted. A feeling of hesitancy prevails.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs. 952 and after declining to Rs. 951 advanced to Rs. 971 and closed at Rs. 967. Century Mill shares were steady at Rs. 230 and Central Indias improved to Rs. 270. Kohinoors rose to Rs. 350 and Simplex shares closed at Rs. 100.

Associated Cement shares were quietly steady at Rs. 152. Hydro Electric shares fluctuated within a narrow range. Andhra were placed at Rs. 1,672 and Hydros were done at Rs. 172. Tata Powers were steady at Rs. 1,415.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,540 and after advancing to Rs. 1,575 closed at Rs. 1,570. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 340 and closed at Rs. 342-8. Bombay Burmas were steady at Rs. 728.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAL, Aug. 27.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	307 8
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24)	967 0
100 CENTURY	230 0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	270 0
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	190 0
100 Coorla (Rs 5)	115 0
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	350 0
1. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0 7 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	150 0
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	201 14
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1772 8
100 Indore	60 0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105 10
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	350 0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	607 8
250 Madras United	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1075 0
250 Model	55 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	106 14
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	248 2
50 Ospians Ltd (Re 1)	46 8
100 Phoenix (10)	278 12
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	73 12
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2350 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	100 0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	273 12
100 Swan (nil)	125 0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,375 0
100 Western (Rs. 10)	865 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117 0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	31 10
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1545 0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	383 2
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	145 8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	128 8
5 Union (As. 4)	5-10-6
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	152 0
INSURANCE	
100-50 Empire (Rs. 14)	1.000 0
15-100 Jupiter (As 12)	16 2
20 Mercantile	53 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44 8
200 Oriental (125)	4900 0
10-50 Vulcan (As 8)	7 12
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	173 12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1672 8
10 Ajmer (As 4)	14 0
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	138 12
100 B'bay, Suburban (Rs. 6)	185 0
10 Broach	14 4
100 Karachi (4)	270 0
100 Poona (4) X.D R.D.	230 0
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	220 0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	172 8
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1415 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	966 4
100 C. Province	96 0
100 Dhond Baramati	97 0
100 Gujarat	96 4
100 Mandra Bhon	97 8
100 Pachora Jamner	95 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102 0
500 Tapti Valley	772 8
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8) XD	11 12
2sh. Indian Copper	3 7
10 India Iron and Steel	50 4
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	65 0
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 38-4)	1570 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 38-4)	342 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	313 12
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	168 12
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900 0
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	250 0
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	728 12
50 Do. Conty (Rs. 6)	248 2
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-10-6
50 B. TELEPHONE	106 0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	148 12
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50 8
100 I Radio Defd (12)	575 0
100 I Radio Ord (15)	510 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	740
30 PREMIER CON	94 4
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	28 14
25 Tata Oil (nil)	26 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1580 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	310 0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T F)	84 0
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	540 0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	105 0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	100 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	159 6
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1575 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	198 12
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170 0
7 p.c Vishnu	695 0
DEBENTURES	
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109 4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52 8
7 p.c Sholapur	83 4
6 p.c Tata Hydro	109 12

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Bombay Dyeing (957/8) 952 951 970 966 971 967
Century (226/4) 228 231 230
Central India (267/8) 265 270
Kohinoor (345/10) 342 350 349 350
New Great (245) 244 246 248
Simplex (98.2) 96 100
Swadeshi (270) 267 272 273
Associated (151/4) 151 152
Andhra (1675) 1670 1675 1672
Tata Hydro (172/8) 172 173 172
Tata Power (1417/8) 1415 1411 1422 1417 1422 1416 1415
Tram Ord. (139) 138.2 136 138/12
T. Steel Dfd. (1560) 1540 1562 1560 1575 1565 1567 1570
T. Steel Ord. (342) 340 343 342/8 344/8 342 342/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (170) 170
Bellapur (167/8) 165 168
B. Steam (251/4) 252/8 250
B. Burma (726/4) 722 727 726 728 727 728

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 26.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Gas and Electric	43
American Forn. Power Com.	7
American Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	48
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	63
Northern S. Power A.	21
American Tel. and Tel.	168
Western Union Telg.	46
Raltimore and Ohio Railway	25
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	45
Erie Railway	14
Great orth Pfd. Railway	48
New York Central Railway	36
N. Y. N. Hartford H. Railway	12
Pennsylvania Railway	35
Southern Pacific Railway	41
Allis Chalmers	66
Douglas Aircraft	52
Phillips Petrol	57
Bethelehem Steel XD	84 1/2
Crucible Steel	71
National Steel	92
Republic Steel	35
United States Steel.	110 3/4
American Car Foundry	45
American Rolling Mills	37
Youngstown Sheet	86
Anaconda Copper Mining	56
Int. Nickel of Canada	62 1/2
Chrysler	109
General Motors	55
General Electric	53 3/4
American Radiator	20
Union Carbide	98 1/4
Barnsdall Oil	24
Consolidated Oil	15
Socony Oil	20 3/4
Amr. Tob B.	77
Celanese Corp.	36
Chase Bank	50
National City Bank	45
Amerex	27 1/2
Westinghouse Airbrake	39
Consolidated Edison	34

Brokers loan up 4 million dollars. Scattered liquidation and short-selling produced by Far East War news. Turnover 970,000 shares Anaconda Copper has declared a dividend of dol 1/2 per share ex dividend on September 6th.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 13 POINTS DOWN

Silver Very Weak But Wheat Steady

BOMBAY, August 27

On Friday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton was steady at first but prices closed easy.

GOLD FIRM

London gold was firm but silver was very weak.

WHEAT STEADY

Wheat was steady. Base metals were dull.

SECURITIES QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady with no stimulating news. Giltedged securities were quiet in the absence of any fresh news.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, Aug 27

Previous closing	9.48
To-day's opening	9.48
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	9.35
Difference	—13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 27

Previous closing	5.45
To-day's opening	5.41
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	5.41
Difference	—04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 189

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 27

Cotton was somewhat steadier but the enquiry was restricted by prevailing uncertainties but the undertone continued steady.

Trading in October commenced at 9.48 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. Prices kept steady on better Liverpool cables and scattered buying but soon after some local and foreign selling ensued under which prices fell with October easing to 9.46 but the undertone remained steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 9.35 with a decline of 13 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 27

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (9.53/9.52) 9.48/9.46
October (9.53/9.57) 9.51/9.50
December (9.62/9.62) 9.55/9.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 27

American October (5.42) 5.43
American December (5.43) 5.44
Egyptian August (8.50) 8.52
Egyptian September (8.65) 8.57

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 27

Broach cotton moved between Rs. 191-8 and Rs. 193-10. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 191.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 27

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/4) 1-8 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

New Crop August September (£20 5/8 paid and value) £20 5/8 paid and value
Dunlop September (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning September (£21 1/4 sellers) £21 1/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 7/8 value) 8 13/16 buyers
Forward July September (9 paid and value) 9 buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August September (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata August (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal September (£13 1/2 sellers) £13 1/2 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 27

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 101 1/8 and December 101. The market was somewhat more active on better demand and covering following lowed steadier foreign cables but after initial bout of buying activity trading turned dull and featureless.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 27

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.07 5/8. Prices advanced on good cash demand and better outside enquiry influenced by better foreign cables with September rising to 1.08.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 27

Previous closing	4.98 3/16
To-day's opening	4.97 11/16
To-day's closing	4.97 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug 27

Previous closing	4.98.12
To-day's opening	4.93.15
To-day's closing	4.97.37

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 27

Previous closing	132.85
To-day's opening	132.84
To-day's closing	132.92

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 27

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98.15 and then eased to 4.98.07 on absence of buyers with lower tendency.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.97.37

Franc opened at 132.84 and then slightly weakened to 132.88 on some selling pressure.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 132.92.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.030) 10.032
New York on Bombay (37.65) 37.62
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (94.65) 94.57
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£260 3/4 buyers £261 1/4 sellers. Barely steady) £259 3/4 buyers £260 sellers. Dull.

Lead (£21 13/16 buyers £21 7/8 sellers. Irregular) £21 13/16 buyers £21 7/8 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£62 to £63) £61 1/2 to £62 1/2

Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug 27

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India, China and speculators sold. America and speculators bought. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 27

Spot	(19 5/8d.) 19 1/4d.
Forward	(19 5/8d.) 19 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 27

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-7) £6-19-8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Aug 27

Liverpool wheat October closed at 102 3/8 as against the previous closing at 100 3/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 27

Wheat September	5 4 3
Wheat January	5 10 0
Wheat May	5 6 3
Linseed September	8 2 0
Linseed May	7 13 0

The tone was quiet.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 27

Silver ready	49 5 0
Silver 1st settlement Bhadarvo	49 6 0
Silver 2nd settlement Asho	49 8 0
Gold ready	34 9 3
Gold 1st settlement Bhadarvo	34 8 6
Gold 2nd settlement Asho	34 7 6
Sovereigns	22 2 0

Silver Bhadarvo after declining to Rs. 48-12 recovered to Rs. 49-6-0 at night.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 27

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 97-9-0 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was the same.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	97 11 0
Highest	97 11 0
Lowest	97 8 0
Closing	97 9 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 27

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 3/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 27

2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97 3/4) £97 3/4
3 per cent Indian Loan (£92) £91 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/4) £112
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108) £108
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 3/4) £102 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/8) £74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 5/8 ex div) £99 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 5/8) £110 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 1/2) £100 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 3/8) £107 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 27

2-30 p.m

General business was poor. Internationals fluctuated. Copper shares after being easier ruled firmer. Oil shares were rather steadier.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (157-6) 157-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (69-0) 69-0
Hydro Electric (£8) £8 1/4
Musical Industries (22-1 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (42-6) 42-6
Imperial Chemical (37-10 1/2) 37-10 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (71-7 1/2) 71-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (35-7 1/2) 35-3
Unilever Ordinary (43-3) 42-9
Ford Motors (27-9) 27-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£82 1/2) £82
British American Tobacco (119-4 1/2) 119-4 1/2
Carreas A (£8 5/8) £8 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (152-6) 152-6
P and O S N Company Deferred (31-1 1/2) 30-9
Distillers (109-9) 109-6
Bredford Dyer (£8) £8
British Celanese (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (55-0) 54-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-7 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (31-7 1/2) 30-9
Inter Nickels (64-4 1/2) 63-0
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (77-6) 76-3
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-3) 23-0
Donaro Teas (48-0) 50-3
Empire of India (36-0) 36-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (39-6) 39-6
Gula Kelampong (37-6) 38-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (38-3) 38-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (56-3) 56-3
Burma Corporation (17-9) 17-6
Rio Tintos (£22) £22
East Rand Proprietors (59-4 1/2) 58-9
Rand Mines (£7) £7

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 1/8) £13
Association Portland Cements (92-6) 92-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (122-6) 122-6
Sub Nigel (£10 1/8) £10 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-7 1/2) 30-0
Union Corporation (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£49 3/8) £48 3/4
Anglo Iranian (85-10 1/2) 87-6
Burma Oil (130-0) 128-9
Musical Eagle (13-7 1/2) 13-7 1/2
Shell Transport (110-0) 108-9
Royal Dutch (£46 5/8) £46 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63 3/8) £63
L and Ordinary (£31 7/8) £31 7/8
L N E R Defd (£4 7/8) £4 7/8
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 3/4) £22 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£124 1/2) £124 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£82) £82

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 27

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 56) dol 55 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 56 1/2) dol 56
U S Steel Common (dol 112) dol 111 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 132) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Want Of Fresh Buying Interest

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 27

On the Stock Exchange despite occasional easiness, in the final stages Japanese were good. Otherwise the recent quietness was accentuated by weekend considerations and values generally slipped back for want of fresh buying interest.

Among commodities wheat advanced on continued dry weather in Argentina. Wall Street opened easy.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Ahmedabad, Aug 27

The following are to-day's closing quotations of the local share bazar:—

Aryodaya Spinning	273-12
Calico	603-12
Gujarat cotton	29-6
Jubili	222-8
Bharatkhand Cotton	33-2
Marsdan	100-10
Motilal Hirabhai	55
Monogram	70
Rajanangar	335

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Aug 27

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	17 15 6
Punjab January	15 9 6
Desi American January	20 14 9
Tone: Weak.	
Wheat September	29 4 9
October	29 13 3
Tone: Steady.	
Gram September	22 13 3
October	23 3 3
Toria September	unquoted
November	41 11 6
Cottonseed September	14 2 9
January	15 15 0

JUTE SHARES STEADIER

Cottons Fairly Steady

CALCUTTA, Aug 27

Jutes ruled steadier and fair business took place. Coals opened firm but there was slightly easier feeling due to profit taking. The volume of business however remained more or less the same. There was good enquiry in teas for more popular shares. Cottons was fairly steady. In miscellaneous Indian Irons were steady while Burmas were easier. Others were more or less unchanged. Government securities were quiet and steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three per cent loan 1951/54 102 small lot; three and half per cent paper 97/10; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 106/12 small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 112/15 odd lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/9 small lot; five per cent loan 1939/44 106 small lot.

Banks: Ballygunge 106; Central 32 ex div; Reserve 126.

Railways: Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Rly Guaranteed 94/8 cum div; do Rebate 98 cum div.

Cottons: Dunbar ord 186; Kesoram 7/13; Bokaro and Ramgur 18/4; Central Kurkend 8/8; Dhemi Main 11; East Indian 24/7; Hurriladih 15/12; Katras Jherriah 25/6 small lot; Kakurka 8/12; Mundulpore 9/3 cum div; New Manbhoom 37; Samla 2/14; Satpukuria and Asansol 1/6; Singaran B 1/11; South Karanpura 7/8; Union 21/10; West Jamuria 21/3; Amalgamated 26/8 small lot; Bengal 335; Bhulan Barareo 10; Burrakur 16/8 small lot; Churulia 2/5; Equitable 37/1; Jainty Central 1/6 small lots; Rewa 24/2; Searsole 4/4.

Jutes: Adamjee ord 11/14; Anglo India 332; Bally 178; Clive 24 small lot; Howrah 70/6; Hukumchand 9/10 small lot; Lansdowne 170; National 21/12 small lot; Rameswara pref 10/6; Standard 262; Agarpara 18/2; Auckland 173; Barnagore 131/8 small lot; Gourepore 545 small lot; Kamarhatty 500; Lawrence 362/8; Northbrook 37; Soorah 10/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 12 ex div; Consolidated Tin 7/10; Indian Copper 3/8; Rhodesia Copper 2/14; Tavoy Tin 3/2; Dalmia Cement ord 1 prem small odd lot; do defd 2/14 small odd lot; do pref 98 small odd lot; Bengal Telephone ord 22/2; Indian Iron 50/2; Indian Malleable Casting ord 6/2; do defd 2/2; Indian St Wagon ord 55; Kumardhubi Engineering ord 3/12; Saran Engineering 7/8; Steel Corporation ord 8/12; do pref 98/4; Delhi Flour 9/14; B I Corporation 4/2; Indian Wood Products 28/8; Rohtas Industries ord 20/5; British Burma Petrol 5/6 small odd lot; Orient Paper 2/4 disc.; Humayan Property defd 1/11; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 21/8

Teas: Bishnauth 27; Durang 5; Hattikhira 26; Kaliti 12/4; Teepore ord 9 small lots.

Debentures: Five per cent 1957/87 Calcutta Port Trust 115 small lot; five per cent 1958/88 do 115/4.—A. P.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Aug 27

Delivery September 1937.

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 1 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 2 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 1 6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 2 3

Delivery May 1938.

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 13 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 13 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 13 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 13 6
Tejimandi Sahi	7 14 0

"MOVING TO FREEDOM"

India's Similarity To Free State

DUBLIN, (By Mail.)

India is moving toward national and economic liberty and a state of industrialisation free from most present defects, Mr. G. L. Mehta, a Calcutta businessman now in Dublin told an Irish Press reporter.

Commenting on the similarity between India and the Free State, each an agricultural country adapting itself to industry, Mr. Mehta said he believes they will steer a middle course between extreme capitalism and socialism.

MET MR LEMASS.

As adviser to the Indian delegation at the International Labour Conference in Geneva in June, he met Mr. Sean Lemass, Minister for Industry and Commerce, and other Free State representatives.

"Like Ireland," he said, "India has been predominantly agricultural, and is trying to develop its industries. We are second to none in resources. The Free State experiment is being watched with interest, for though the two countries differ in size they are in the same position to a great extent.

"I think industry and agriculture are quite compatible; they should be complementary rather than conflicting."

He is dissatisfied with the new Indian Constitution. "It does not really give us adequate powers to control our fiscal, financial, and commercial policies," he said.

"But independence, economic and national, will come. It will solve many problems—though many will remain."

Mr. Mehta was uncertain about Indian-Free State trade possibilities, but stressed that Indian commercial interests would oppose any arrangement that would confine their trade to Britain.

Mr. Mehta's father, who started the first co-operative society in India, visited Dublin in 1926 to meet Mr. George Russell ("A.E.").

Tribute To Irish Delegates To I. L. Conference

DUBLIN, (By Mail.)

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Calcutta, one of the largest shipping concerns in India, who attended the International Labour Conference at Geneva, and the biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Berlin, where he spoke on "Economic Nationalism and India," is on a visit to Dublin.

He met Mr. F. M. Summerfield, managing director of F. M. Summerfield, Ltd., at Geneva, and on Mr. Summerfield's invitation he came to Dublin.

Mr. Mehta told an "Irish Independent" representative that the people of India regarded with a sympathetic interest the Irish struggle for national freedom.

He said he liked to see this country develop its own mercantile marine, at least for coastal trade. He regarded Mr. Lemass as a sound chairman for the International Labour Conference at Geneva, and said that the speeches of the Free State delegates had appealed strongly to him, especially from the nationalistic viewpoint.—"Irish Independent."

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

(Continued from page 6)

no exception to excessive speculative activity. Similar conditions prevail all the world over. The London Board of Trade in December last had appointed a Departmental Committee to enquire into share-pushing. Its terms of reference were to consider the operations commonly known as share-pushing and share-hawking and similar activities and to report what action was desirable. This Committee has now issued its report which deals at length with all the issues and has made valuable recommendations. Those who are interested in the affairs of the local Share Bazar will do well to study the report.

The Bombay Stock Exchange Board has extended the facility of jobbing business to one authorised clerk of every member. The general meeting held last week favoured this move and the Board has given its consent but so far there is no mention as to when this change will come into force.

Pessimistic feeling prevails at the moment in local markets and produce as well as commodity prices are declining. Cotton prices have reached a new low level and Broach cotton is selling at Rs. 190 to-day. This decline is mainly due to large production in America, and our cotton-growers have to suffer. The area under cotton cultivation is reported two per cent lower this year in India and the progress of the monsoon is not satisfactory. Some areas need rain and if we do not get soaking rains within a fortnight the outlook will be very disappointing.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Aug 27

L Edwards ss Tajandoen of 4894 reg tons, Captain P W K F de Herder arrived from Amsterdam via Bremen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Lisbon, Port Said and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Takada of 4223 reg tons, Captain J A Winsor arrived from Calcutta via Madras, Caddalore and Colombo with general cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil Tanker ss British Energy of 4197 reg tons, Captain A Preice arrived from Avonmouth via Tuapse, Port Said and Cochin with cargo of kerosene oil.

B I S N ss Goalpara of 3216 reg tons, Captain A C Miller arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Cochin and Calicut with rice and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Burmah Shell Oil S and D Oil Tanker ss Aungban of 3006 reg tons, Captain A R Preryshaw sailed for Abadan in water ballast.

J Finlay ss Kioto of 2030 reg tons, Captain J Butler sailed for Karachi, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Cochin and Alleppey with local and same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ss Ceylon of 3267 reg tons Captain S Noorbhon sailed for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessel booked for loading on 27-8-37.

S S Ginyo Maru (N Y K) for China, Japan Ports via Karachi and Colombo.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug 27

2 Tajandoen 9894 Alleppey 29-8 L Edwards.
3 Kioto 2030 Karachi 27-8 J F
5 Takada 4223 Karachi 29-8 M M
City of Agra 3865 Karachi 29-8 K Nixon
8 Dalgoma 3571 London 1-9 M M
11 Lindenfels 5193 Bremen 1-9 L Edwards
1- London Maru 4414 Karachi 29-8 O S Kaisha
14 Constantinos Louloudis 2786 Port Said for orders 2-9 L Dreyfus
15 Templebr 2570 Port Said for orders 28-8 K Devchand
16 Kenya 4646 Durban 1-9 M M
17 Badarpur 4949 Rangoon 29-8 Burmah Shell Oil

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Gambhira 3196 N F, 29-8 M M
8 Jalamani 2348 Rangoon 28-8 Scindia S N
10-11 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-9 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

G Victoria Marie 882 M Coast 27-8 Merchants.
K Ellora 2386 N F, N F, M M
O Sonavati 944 NF NF B S N Co.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Maloja 23-9 P and O
Nalgora 2-9-37 P and O
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Naldera 2-9-37 P and O
Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O
Viceroy of India 9-9-37 P and O
Carthage 16-9-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Maciver 31-8-37 J Finlay

FROM OSLO

Rinda 15-9-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Cathay 28-8-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Soudan 29-8-37 P and O
Makage Maru No 18 7-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 19-9-37 O S Kaisha
Mayebashi Maru 19-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Gunyo Maru 30-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-9-37 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 29-9-37 L Triestino
Victoria 1-9-37 L Triestino

FROM HAMBURG

Kandelfels 6-9-37 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 13-9-37 L Triestino

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Polk 2-9-37 F F Campbell
Tampa 8-9-37 L Edwards
City of Bath 31-8-37 F F Campbell

FROM BASRA

Vasna 28-8-37 M M
Barpeta 2-9-37 M M
Caboto 28-8-37 L Triestino

FROM RANGOON

Gairsoppa 31-8-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalaratna 30-8-37 Scindia S N
Jalaveera 1-9-37 Scindia S N

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 4-9-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Mayebashi Maru 26-8-37 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 4-9-37 P and O
Ranpura 18-9-37 M M
Viceroy of India 11-9-37 M M
Dalgoma 1-9-37 M M
Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Cathey 28-8-37 P and O
Soudan 31-8-37 M M

FOR HAMBURG

Lindenfels 1-9-37 L Edwards

FOR SYDNEY

Chitral 26-8-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 2-9-37 Killick Nixon

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 14-9-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 3-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Pierce 17-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell
City of Bath 2-9-37 F F Campbell

FOR GENOA

Victoria 1-9-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Biancamano 1-9-37 L Triestino
Mayebashi Maru 3-9-37 N Y Kaisha
London Maru 7-9-37 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 13-9-37 L Triestino
Naldera 2-9-37 P and O S N
Ginyo Maru 15-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Mikage Maru No 18 20-9-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR RANGOON

Badarpur 29-8-37 Burmah Shell
Jalamani 28-8-37 Scindia S N

FOR PORT SAID

Constantinos Loulondis 2-9-37 Lewis Dreyfus.

FOR KARACHI

Dhenfels 27-8-37 L Edward
Kioto 27-8-37 James Finlay
City of Agra 29-8-37 K Nixon
Ginyo Maru 2-9-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR BASRA

Baroda 1-9-37 M M
Bankura 2-9-37 M M
Vasna 8-9-37 M M
Varsova 9-9-37 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 31-8-37 Turner Morrison

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 1-9-37 M M
Tairea 15-9-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Kenya 25-8-37
S S Dayawati 26-8-37

EXPORTS

S S Dalgoma for Havre: 220 bales cotton raw B Mavji; 2716 bags castor seed Ralli Bros.

For London: 22 bags turmeric P B Pakare; 30 cases curry powder E Spinner; 419 bags brass scrap G Gabriel; 22 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie; 10 bales sheep skin tanned K Laibhai; 10 bales cowhides tanned J J Rahimtoola; 9 cases bristles Messrs. Clarke and Smith.

For Antwerp: 120 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Hull: 35 bags yellow millet G Gokalchand; 24 bags rapeseed G Gokalchand.

S S Cathay for London: 53 bales lamb skins D Abraham; 81 cases bristles D Abraham; 17 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley; 18 bundles cowhides Ralli Bros.

S S City of Agra for Philadelphia: 71 bales raw wool D Abraham

For Liverpool: 11 bales wool raw Bombay Company.

S S London Maru for Osaka: 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Lindenfels for Hamburg: 600 pocket myrabollams K Tricamji; 55 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 80 bales cotton waste B Karsondas; 17 bales hide cuttings D Abraham.

For Antwerp: 102 bags masoor F Gokalchand.

For Rotterdam: 29 bags yellow millet G Gokalchand; 223 bales hide fleshings D Abraham.

For Istambul: 31 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji; 15 bales grey cotton yarn Grindlay.

For Suez: 30 bales cotton piecegoods T M Kaisha; 50 bales cotton cold piecegoods A Virji; 112 bales cotton cold piecegoods A Youssef.

For Kingston: 8 bales cotton grey ps goods A Virji.

S S Tajandoen for Melbourne: 38 bales cotton thread waste S Textile Product.

For Sydney: 48 bags coriander seed T Trading.

S S Temple Bar for Port Said: 7002 bags linseed K Devchand; 7680 bags groundnut K Devchand; 7680 bags groundnut cakes K Devchand.

IMPORTS

S S Kenya Agents M Mackenzie from Mombassa: 2845 bales cotton raw; 50 bundles cowries; 1115 bags potatoes.

From Durban: 352 bales cotton; 50 cases beef dripping, 155 cases grape fruit.

From L Marques: 2049 bags cajunuts; 574 bags asbestos fibre; 6496 ingots bars of copper.

From Beira: 20 bales cotton; 5332 bags asbestos fibre; 101 cases oranges; 420 bags cajunuts.

From Dar Es Salaam: 427 bags gum; 165 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar: 168 bags c roots.

S S Bamora Agents M Mackenzie from Muscat: 5655 bags dry dates; 171 bags sardin.

From Ormara: 60 bundles mats.

From Koweit: 1 bundle gold; 2 bundles specie; 1 bundle gold and silver; 520 bags barley.

From Bahreln: 2 tins gold; 2 bundles Persian coins.

From Khoramshahr: 600 bags poppy seed.

From Bushire: 405 bags poppyseeds; 9 cases attari; 70 bags almonds; 60 bgs pistachio.

From B Abbas: 100 bags raisins.

From Karachi: 4013 bags wheat; 78 bales cotton; 164 bags gram chuni; 244 bags wheat flour; 79 bags gram; 59 bags white geera;

S S Varcha Agents M Mackenzie from Karachi: 177 bags apricots; 4512 bags wheat; 434 bales cotton raw; 131 bags rawa; 220 bags wheat flour; 30 cases fireworks; 36 bags moong dall; 81 bags jeera; 21 bales springs.

From Bahrein: 3 tins gold; 1 tin pearls; 2 tins pearls and gold coins.

From Basrah: 60 bags hortuman; 971 baskets wet dates; 2176 bags wheat; 51 bags maize; 34 bags sheep skins.

S S Gharinda Agents M Mackenzie from Calicut: 120 bags black pepper; 2253 bags cocoanuts; 464 jottas coir yarn; 395 coils coir rope.

From Chittagong: 5434 bags cotton seeds.

From Madras: 168 borahs cotton waste 40 cases rubber solution; 100 bales cotton raw; 337 bags brass scrap; 50 bales raw silk.

From Vizagapatam: 257 bags peepal.

S S Pres. Harrison Agents F F Campbell from San Francisco: 140 drums lubg oil; 28 cases cud peaches; 37 cases cud fruit salad; 137 cases cud asparagus; 139 cases cud fruits; 20 cases drugs; 136 cases auto batteries; 60 rolls floor covering

From Penang: 210 bags betelnuts; 60 cases gum; 593 bags pearl tapioca.

From Manila: 30 cases cocoanut oil.

From Kobe: 43 cases rayon and cotton piecegoods; 40 cases woollen yarn; 82 cases cotton piecegoods; 26 cases cotton yarn; 19 cases cotton fents; 30 cases chemical; 25 cases rayon and cotton mix yarn; 20 bales silk yarn; 22 cases woollen piecegoods; 180 cases art silk yarn.

SESAMUM FORECAST

CALCUTTA: August 27.

The All-India first sesamum forecast for 1937-38, excluding Burma, gives the acreage as 1,612,000, compared with 1,568,000 revised for 1936-37, representing an increase of three per cent.

Condition on the whole is fairly good.—A. P.

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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1937

Patronise Indian Industries

BRIGHTER FUTURE ASSURED UNDER CONGRESS AEGIS, SAYS MORARJI

An appeal was made to the industrialists of the country to adopt the Indian Industries' Association as their own and srengthen its forces by joining as its members, by Mr. Gordhands G. Morarji President of the Association in moving the annual report at the annual meeting of the Association held on Friday evening at the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Mr. Morarji expressed his satisfaction that the present Congress Ministry has directed its attention to the question of ' dustries in the country. The question of introducing cottage industries in our villages formed the principal plank in the constructive platform of the Congress Party and there is hardly any doubt that every other party in the legislature and outside will be recognising the need of encouraging them in every way possible. Handspinning and hand-weaving as cottage industries are only next in importance to agriculture. But there are other industries as well which have fair prospects of claims on the Ministry and he hoped the small industries which were somewhat different from the cottage industries and in which a large capital of the country was invested and which gave employment to lakhs of people would not fail to receive the attention they deserved at the hands of Government. Continuing he said:—

PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

Large industries though they have fairly well established themselves are not yet in a position to shift for themselves unless protection is assured to them by Government. Cottage industries in villages are surely bound to receive the best of attention but the small industries also ought not to be forgotten. The sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has been proposed to be allotted to cottage industries for expenditure during the next six months, but such small sums may not be adequate enough for the same. The small industries also require a good deal of help from Government. As I have already referred at length to this question in the previous portion of my speech, you are well aware that hese industries require at present protection and safeguarding against encroaches of foreign competition.

At the same time there are several ways in which the Provincial Government can help them. These industries are not in a position to engage expert technical assistance for advising them and for the improvement of their methods of work. This should be forthcoming from Government. They may also require financial help and for this purpose if Government and the business community put their heads together a scheme may be evolved which will provide them with the necessary finances. Opportunities may also well be given to people who have got schemes but who have not the wherewithals to put these schemes into practice.

FINANCIAL HANDICAPS.

Dr. M. Venkatram, vice-president of the Association in seconding the proposition said:—

The main difficulty which often confronts our small industrialists is generally that of finance. Lack of proper organisation on the part of many industrial concerns has been the cause of not properly attracting many finance resources, even in these days of easy money market. It is very likely that there are several problems which are not foreseen by the small manufacturer and they affect the financial position of the small factories generally so as to upset in many cases calculations with which the factory had originally been started. In the absence of Industrial banks in the country it is desirable that the State Banks should come forward to assist the development of small industries financially.

The small industries eagerly look forward for assistance to the new Congress Government and they hope that the programme of industrial development would immediately be taken up by them in right earnest.

The report was adopted and the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year: President Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji. Vice-President: Dr. M. Venkatrao and Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt. There were 23 members elected on the Managing Committee.

6,000 MUSLIMS HAVE CONFIDENCE IN NURIE

20 Muslim Organisations Congratulate Him For Ministership

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 27.

Implicit confidence in the Hon. Mr. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, Bombay Government, is expressed in a statement signed by about 6,000 Muslims of the city, and the statement will be forwarded to him

Twenty Muslim associations also passed resolutions congratulating and expressing confidence in him. Resolutions were also adopted by them condemning the Muslim League's attitude towards Mr. Nurie.—United Press.

MEDICOS CALL OFF STRIKE

Sequel To Madras Govt. Communique

VIZAGAPATAM, August 27.

After a strike lasting two days, the students of the Vizagapatam Medical College decided to-day to suspend the strike provisionally in view of the Madras Government Communique of August 25.

Maj. Collins, the Principal, addressed the students in the College Hostel this monring on the advisability of calling off the strike in view of the Government Communique. The students thereafter decided to suspend the strike and attend the College.—A.P.

Short Notice Question

Puppets For Central Assembly

Saxena On Provincial Official Representatives In Central Assembly

SIMLA. Aug. 27.

Notice of the following short notice question has been tabled by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena: "In view of the decision of the Government of India that the official members of the Assembly from various provinces shall have to be bound in respect of speech and vote by instructions of the Leader of House what useful purpose is likely be served by their presence in the House from the point of view of provincial Governments.

(B) Is it a fact that various official members from provinces have to carry on their respective duties from Delhi and Simla entitling additional expenses to provincial Governments and to themselves.

(C) In view of the introduction of autonomous Governments in provinces is it not a fact that their knowledge and experience will be of very little use to Assembly.

(D) Is it not a fact that the two alternatives given to provincial Governments as stated by the Law Member in the Assembly on 26 August second will be economical both to provincial and Central Governments.

(E) What will be the likely amount of saving to the Government of India by adopting the second alternative.

(F) Will Government consider the fessibility of having no official member from provinces.—A.P.

LATE MAHARANI HOLKAR

Royal Salute For Ashes On Arrival In Indore

INDORE. Aug. 27.

The special train carrying the ashes of the late Her Highness the Maharani Sanyogitabai Holkar arrived at Burwaha at 9 this morning.

The silver casket containing the ashes was brought out of the carriage by Rana Bomjung Bahadur and Muntizim Bahadur Gawade. The State forces presented a guard of honour and the Royal Salute and the State Anthem was played. The artillery fired a salute of 21 guns.

The procession which was arranged was cancelled on account of rains and the ashes were conveyed in a car to the Nurbudda Mahal.

Sir S. M. Bapna, the Prime Minister, and other Sardars and Durbaris and officers were present. The Resident of Central India witnessed the ceremony—United Press.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit

First Woman Minister Opens "Savitri" Premiere At Allahabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27

In the presence of a large crowd including the elite of the city and prominent Congress leaders, the Hon. Mrs. Vijaylaxmi Pandit opened the all-India premiere of the Bombay Talkies' new picture "Savitri" starring Devika Rani at Niranjana Cinema last night.

Mrs. Pandit expressed great satisfaction with the high artistic and technical excellence of the picture.

KERWADA THAKOR DEAD

Due To Heart Failure At Broach Gymkhana

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, (By Mail..)

Death took place of the Thakor Saheb of Kerwada, Sardar Bha Saheb Dulabava Raisinghji, due to heart failure at the Officer's Gymkhana. He leaces behind him a widow, two sons, a daughter and a large number of friends to mourn his death.

His elder son Mansinghji is a Barrister-at-Law and at present is reported to be in England, where he went for the Coronation. His younger son Manharsingh is a B.Ag. of the Bombay University and is looking after his lands at Kerwada. His daughter is married at Vadasenore.

The late Thakore Saheb was a keen sportsman, and was popular among the general public.

He was twice elected to the Bombay Legislative Council under the Montague Chelmsford Reforms from the Northern Division (Mahomedan Constituency). Under the new reforms he contested a seat in the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Inamdars Constituency but was defeated by Sir Chinubhai of Ahmedabad. He was Chairman of the School Board of Bsoach District Local Board. He took great interest in the Co-operative movement. During the recent tour of the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, he was 'at home' to the Hon. Minister at the very Gymkhana, where he died of heart failure

Flood Havoc In Bihar

Over 100 Villages Affected In Saran District

PATNA, Aug. 27.

From the following telegram received last night by Babu Rajendra Prasad from Mr. Girish Tiwari, it appears that the flood situation in Saran district is aggravating:—

"Between Darauli and Admapur several breaches have occurred. Roads are 3' 6" to 4' 6" deep under water. Over a hundred villages are badly flooded in Darauli, Raghunathpur and Siwan thanas. Crops are completely gone.

"Water is rushing to Tajpur via Chainpur. Tajpur bund is safe yet. Still Kawal bund is standing the test. Myself with Baban Singh visited the areas and are now proceeding to Tajpur".—United Press.

BEAWAR STATES PEOPLES' ASSN.

Baba Narsinghdas Elected President

BEAWAR, Aug. 24.

Yesterday a meeting of the members of the local States' Peoples' Association was held at 8 p.m. in Damodar Vanchanalay to elect the office-bearers of the Associaton. Seth Dhanrajji Sankhla presided.

It was resolved that Sjt. Baba Narsinghdas, who is at present in Jaipur Central Prison, be elected President of the Association, and Mr. Jainarayan Vyas Vice-President. Mr. Vyas will act as President in the absence of Babaji.

Pundit Gopilal Sharma was elected General Secretary and Seth Dhanrajji Sankhla, Cashier. The following were elected to the Executive of the Mandal:—Pt. Ramnivas Sharma, Com. Attarmohmed, Seth Meghrajji Jain and Sjt. Gopikrishanji Vijayavargiya.

A Muslim Lady's Challenge To Jinnah

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

A Muslim lady of Meerut in an open letter to Mr. Jinnah published in a vernacular daily, condemns Mr. Jinnah's anti-Congress activities. She says, if Mr. Jinnah is afraid of joining the Congress and fighting for country's freedom, let him clear the field for Muslim women.

The lady asks Mr. Jinnah what he has done for the release of the Andaman prisoners. If Mr. Jinnah and his League did not take steps for the release of their "children" within one week, Muslim women of Meerut would throw themselves in the thick of the struggle.

The Maharaja Scindia has permitted the issue of licences for the supply of electricity to the towns of Bhind, Barnagar, Guna, Khachrand, Mandsaur Morena, Shajapur and Sonkatch. State firms will be given preference Licences will be issued on the same conditions as in British India.

NO CIVIC ADDRESS TO VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS

Propositions Before September Session Of Corporation

A NUMBER OF INTERESTING PROPOSITIONS HAVE BEEN TABLED IN THE AGENDA OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR SEPTEMBER.

MR. TALPADE WANTS TO DELETE THE SECTION WHICH PROVIDES PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES TO THE GOVERNORS AND VICEROYS AND, THEREFORE, WILL MOVE:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that Section 63(j) of the Municipal Act which provides for the preparation and presentation of addresses to persons of distinction, be deleted, and the Section be accordingly amended.

That His Worship the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to Government with a request to undertake necessary legislation in this behalf at an early date.

Visitors' Gallery.

The Visitors' Gallery of the Municipal Corporation is too small at present and, therefore, Mr. P. W. Wagh will move:—

That the Commissioner be informed that the Public Gallery in the Corporation Hall is nowadays often found to be too inadequate to accommodate visitors in view of the increasing interest taken by the public in the affairs of the Corporation and he be, therefore, requested to submit proposals, at an early date, so as to extend the Gallery and arrange the seating accommodation in such a way that every visitor in the Gallery can have a clear view of the proceedings of the Corporation without causing inconvenience to others.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai thinks that the municipal employees are paid too much and a reduction of ten per cent is desirable. He has therefore sent the following proposition which will be seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade:

That with a view to effect retrenchment in the establishment charges of the Municipal administration, the Corporation are of opinion that the Commissioner and the staff working under him in the various departments together with the Secretarial staff of the Corporation be invited to accept a voluntary cut of 10 per cent, in the substantive salaries drawn by them in the case of those who are above the grade of Rs. 250 per month on 1st October 1937.

Mr. M. I. Rowji draws attention of the Corporation to the poor inhabitants of the village of Khardi by the destruction of their nearly two hundred houses by fire which took place in that village on the 10th January 1937 and that the Commissioner be requested to report as to the desirability or otherwise of withdrawing the prosecutions filed against several of these inhabitants for rebuilding their houses in contravention of Section 267 (1) of the Municipal Act.

That pending the submission of the report the Commissioner be requested to consider the desirability of staying further proceedings in the matter.

BAN ON BOOKS AND FILMS LIFTED

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Aug. 25

(By Mail.)

The Hon'ble Dr. N. B. Khare, Chief Minister to the Provincial Government has announced that the ban on books and films has been lifted in the Central Provinces and Berar

The films that will now be eligible for show are Mahatma Gandhi's Visit to England, Dalit Kusum and others.

The books on which ban lifted are: "Nibandhmala" of the late Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar, Articles of the late Prof. S. M. Paranjpe written in the 'kal' "Life of Mazinee" by Barrister Sawarkar "Gunhegar" by Mr. Lalji Pendse and "Patri" bv Mr. Sane Guruji of Amalner.

Local Board Elections Postponed

The Provincial Congress Ministery has passed orders for the postponement of elections to all local bodies except the Nagpur Municipal Committee.

Cut In Governor's Salary

The Nagpur Provincial Congress Executive Committee has passed resolutions that in view of the appalling poverty of the agriculturists of this province made worse by unbearable taxation, it urges upon the Governor to accept a voluntary cut of at least 40 per cent per month in his monthly salary and reduce his allowances to a minimum and thus give a lead to all the members of the Indian Civil Service and other servants under the crown.

That whereas the present institution of the Honorary Magistrates in C. P. and Berar has come into utter disrepute on account of its general inefficiency both on the grounds of its personnel and the manner and the method in which justice is imparted to the litigant public, it resolves that the Prime Minister be requested to overhaul the whole personnel with a view ultimately to appoint only such persons as are likely to look upon this institution as a medium of rendering honorary social service both efficiently and disinterestedly.

That with a view to reduce the costs of policing, etc., of C. P. and Berar and which are required to be incurred by the Government and further to release as much of the Central Revenue as possible which is now spent on the upkeep of the army of occupation maintained in India, so that the released revenue be utilised for the development of Indian Industries and for village uplift; and also to train the people of this province for their shoulders their due responsibility of defending their hearths and homes both against internal and external aggression, it is resolved that the Prime Minister in charge of the portfolio or "Order" be requested to start a volunteer's organisation on the statutory basis which will best serve the purpose mentioned above.

PROHIBITION IN PUNJAB

Unlicensed Restaurants To Come Under Operation First

(From Our Correspondent.)

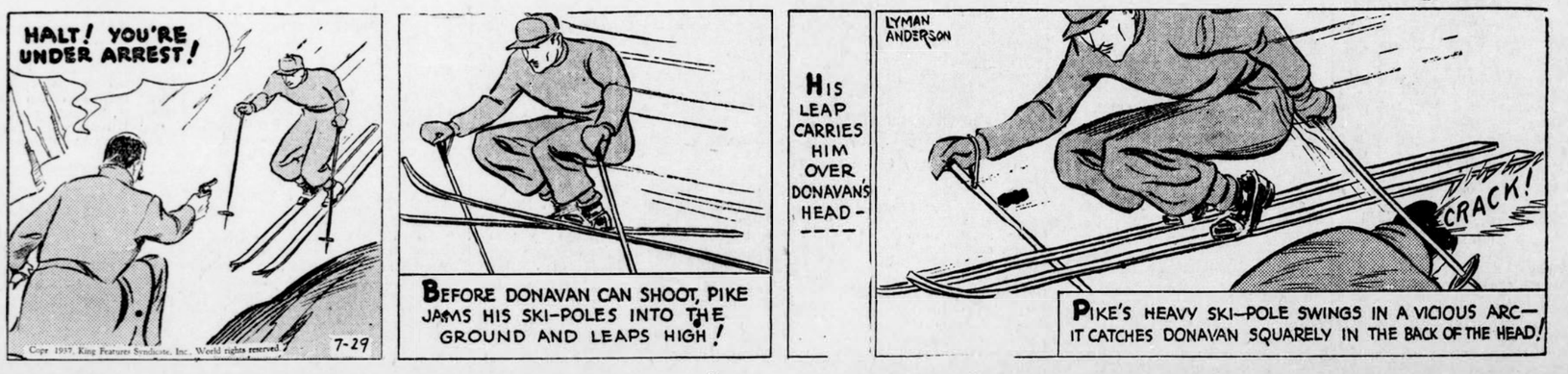
SIMLA, Aug. 27.

It is understood the Punjab Government have decided to prohibit the consumption of liquor in all unlicensed restaurants in Lahore City and Cantonment and Amritsar City from the 1st of April next.

The view held in responsible quarters is it is only a question of time before such prohibition in restaurants is introduced in other urban centres of the Punjab.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE SWISS HEADWAITER*


HALT! YOU'RE UNDER ARREST!
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7-29
BEFORE DONAVAN CAN SHOOT, PIKE JAMS HIS SKI-POLES INTO THE GROUND AND LEAPS HIGH!
HIS LEAP CARRIES HIM OVER DONAVAN'S HEAD-
LYMAN ANDERSON
CRACK!
PIKE'S HEAVY SKI-POLE SWINGS IN A VICIOUS ARC—IT CATCHES DONAVAN SQUARELY IN THE BACK OF THE HEAD!

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